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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

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Date of Sailing Bombay	STEAMERS.	Tons.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M.				
6th June,	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6529
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6529
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9040

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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COMANIEN	4,748	Magnan	[illegible] July.
NIGER	5,836	Schmidt	[illegible]
S. LAZARE	4,147	Allioud	[illegible]
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	[illegible]
WILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	[illegible]
COMANIEN	4,149	Magnan	30th June.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allioud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	17th July
WELLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August

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KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	10th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Wanda	27th June	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	D. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mosher	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
HITOKOFU MARU	...	K. Saito	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Wanda	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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LHASA	2,170	Fri. 5th June	6 a.m.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,646		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,898	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	F. Radosich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5035	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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SILESIA	5159	G. Bergoglan	24th June 1908.

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INDIA	Wm. Ke'so	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5,089	31st " "
BRASILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	16th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept "
CORSSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
INDIA	Wm. Keiso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
BRASILIA	New Steamer	6,500	7th Nov "

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Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

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	Premiums.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
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25	24 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 6	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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ERECTION OF

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Teas, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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MALTED MILK (The Original)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their FIRST ORDINARY MEETING to be held in the month of July, 1908, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of Jail Road North.

A plan of Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said Office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1908.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, for loading, unloading and stacking coal at several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad-Gauge Section and all branches for one year from 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1909.

A form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8 for each.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract.

Tenders must be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tender for loading, unloading and stacking coal."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel, 30th May, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, upto 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, for the purchase of coal ashes (English and Country) thrown out by the Locomotive Engines,

(a) On the whole of Broad-gauge Section including all branches.
(b) Parel Running Shed.
(c) At the Sabarmati Oil Mill,

and for cleaning and sifting the ashes at the Parel Running shed.

Forms of Tenders can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenderers will be required to send Rs.100 in cash each as earnest money along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract.

Tenders should be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tenders for coal ashes."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent,
Parel Works, 30th May, 1908.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (by appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan), beg to notify that they have NOW REMOVED to their SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHOW ROOMS IN YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickal, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 638.

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STANDING,	UNPRECEDENTED,
TRUTHFUL,	GENUINE,
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REGULAR,	PERFECT,

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Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

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SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
279-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 4-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FICTION.

Cloth, Re. 2-4 ; Paper, Re. 1-12 each.

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When Kings go forth for Battle. A Novel. By William Wallace Whitelock.
Pearl of Pearl Island. By John Oxenham.
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Come and Find Me. By Elizabeth Robins.
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

Messrs. S. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with extensive trade connections, require RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sales of produce, or other business, to undersell their competitors to them. Shipping orders are executed to by an expert.

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THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

In this week's Programme we will show last year's DERBY RACE, interesting to so many Sportsmen just now,
and the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
When you can see Daniel in the Lion Den, and by general request,
THE TALISMAN,
One of the finest pictures ever shown.
Don't miss this last opportunity.
Our NEXT and LAST change of Programme will be on Friday.

ON
ESPLANADE.

14th Grand Entire
Change of Programme
OF
ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
Picture includes—Ben Hur,
and
many of Comic, Dramatic
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Pathetic subjects.

EVERY SATURDAY
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TWO SHOWS.
First from 7-30 to 9,
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(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
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(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

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Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
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of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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ARE YOU IN A HURRY ?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1103, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 503, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1207, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 5, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR LADIES.—Rare opportunity. Drastic Reductions to clear off all the Dress-Goods and Milliner y, at J. M. KAPADIA and Sons, Silk Mercers, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
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LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

... NEMESIS' PECIFIC

A MAGIC REMEDY FOR—

MALARIAL	...	Fever.
BILIOUS	...	Fever.
PLAGUE	...	Fever.
CONTINUOUS	...	Fever.
SIMPLE	...	Fever.

PLEASE, TRY IT.
Per Bottle, Re. 1

LOCAL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

CLARKE'S 5, 41, PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always ready and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER, at J. IVAN and Co., 69 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Only expert man need apply. Eurasian or Christian preferred.

TO BE LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached ; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply—Messrs. P. BYRAMJI, Hornby Road.

TO LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE Premises facing front Hornby Row. Also GODOWN in same house, Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Rent moderate. Apply WITHIN first floor.

TO LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Sidick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent very moderate. Apply WITHIN.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS : RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
OFFICES :—16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Can be had within the Shortest Notice
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENTS' TAILORS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to cash matters or Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted or Vacant, Houses or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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With Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a longer time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Four Pages.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Four Pages.

Yearly	Rs. 10
Half-yearly	„ 5

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE BY BRESLAUR AND OTHERS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Scottish High Schools, at foot of the Bridge, Byculla, very valuable and artistic very little used drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture by Breslaur and others, such as English silk tapestry lined drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic design screen, mirror, almyrah, diningroom table and chairs, teakwood bedsteads by Wymbridge, iron bedsteads with mattresses, sideboard, dressing and washhand table, office writing table, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, platedware, glass and crockeryware, nearly new rosewood, solid, iron frame, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., etc., the property of W. H. Dickson, Esq., Head Master, Scottish High Schools leaving India.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1908.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES,
AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.

Without Gambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from **£24,000** down to **£20**.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for 26 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/- per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the

Anglo-American Finance Corporation.
41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Handy to the Beginner. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 14. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CURED HERSELF AND LITTLE SON

Mother Had Ringworm—Boy Had a Very Bad Place on Thigh—Spread and Grew More Painful—Medical Treatment Failed.

USED CUTICURA REMEDIES WITH PERFECT SUCCESS

"I have used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with most perfect success. Twelve years ago I used them as a complete cure for ringworm, after having had a medical man in attendance and recently, my little son, Norman, had a very nasty place on his thigh. We did not know how it was caused but I had medical treatment in N— for it. But as time went on it got larger and more painful. Remembering how I had used Cuticura for ringworm, I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for my boy and they quite cured his leg. After that a similar place came on his arm which I am still treating, but it is almost unnecessary, as it has nearly gone and the child is quite well. I shall always have pleasure in recommending Cuticura Soap and Ointment for any disease of the skin whenever I see an opportunity. Mrs. Phoebe Andrews, The Laurels, Tharston, Long Stratton, Norfolk, Oct. 9, 1906, and Jan. 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

ITCHING TORMENTS

From little patches of eczema, tetter, milk crust, psoriasis, etc., on the skin, scalp, or hands of infants, children, or adults are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

To H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

"RED SEAL"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

NO UNCERTAINTY
as to the result of home-baking when you use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the livers, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or sensitive Nervousness.

For sale by chemists.

KERP & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 88, Esplanade Rd.

ARE YOU USING A

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR

?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, six cabin and 95 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, 1,606 tons, Captain H. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit via Karachi, with a general cargo, four cabin and 45 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons, Captain P. Wadge, sailed yesterday for Port Said and Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Commander Philbrick, R.I.M., Mr. Taylor, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Aitken.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.....R F Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 3.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Auchendale .2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Blytha Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderet.....2885 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dumra.....762 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Eden Hall ...2332 Masson .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3109 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffric ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Fleuter .....K Nixon & Co
Investigator.....Beauchamp .....R I Marine
Joydene .....2277 Yule .....Bombay Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Lahnin .....2283 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....T Morrison & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Mayo.....Farewell .....R I Marine
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan .. 2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Scharrfels ...3458 Bathmann .....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Waroonga ...1609 Bamber.....M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart..	3757	M'pherson,	A'werp..	15-6	F M&Co
S & R Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Java	6-6	K N & Co
D & E Wing	Aleppo...2536	...Hull		10-6	F Mu'r & Co
F Culna...	2963	Maclachlan	F Middlesbro	10-6	M M & Co
G Mahanadi...	547	Ahmed...	M' Goa...	3-6	Bo S N Co Ld
H Nadori...	1169	Gray..	Persian Gulf.	15-6	B & P S N Co
K Islami.....	1604	Newby...	M'tius...	13-6	B & P S N Co
N Umsinga...	1896	Robertson	Hull...	6-6	R A Willis
O Toro	1960	Jackson	Hull.....	4-6	F Muir & Co
P Sultan.....	1781	Quirlet.....	Z'bar	4-6	A Strandes
Q Kanzler ...	1864	Michellien.....	Z'bar...	8-6	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim ...	M'Goa	8-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahnadi.....	547	Ahmed...	M'Goa ...	3-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....	552	Shamsudin...	B'nagar	4-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Saravasti	443	Ismail...	K'chi....	5-6	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Peninsular ...3047	Aden.....	.....	18-6	P & O Co

Dock Gate

Aynthia ... 694	Curtis	Bangkok	6-6	F F Campbell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi....	1857	Coates...	Mauritius..	8-6 B & P S N Co
2 Circassia...	4315	Haig...	L'pool...	14-6 W & A G & Co
4 Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotherdam	5-6 K N & Co
5 Afghanistan ...	2849	Moore...	D'kirk...	4-6 M M & Co
6 Aparima..	3684	Stott,	Calcutta.	4-6 K Nixon & Co
7 Birkhall...	2738	Jones ..	Genoa...	6-6 W & A G & Co
9 Devanha...	4785	Hide.....	Shanghai...	10-6 P & O Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hayward	London	20-6 P & O Co
12 Persia	4198	Haughton...	London	6-6 P & O Co
14 Leash.....	941	Rothwell ...	K'obi.....	5-6 M M & Co
15 Wellington.	3626	Hasking...	Hamburg.	13-6 J M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Waroonga s	Bamber	Koweit, May 21

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Islanda s.....	Brooks.....	Calcutta, &c
	Chyebassa s	Wadge	Antwerp, &c
	Naseri s	LeMiere	Persian Gulf

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Moxon, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Moshtari, for Persian Gulf.
" Nadori, for Jeddah, &c.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
27	Wartenfels	Middlesbro
28	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
31	Holywell	London
June		
1	Ujina	Rangoon
2	Palamcotta	Negapatam

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived at London on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Port Said on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, arrived at Mombass from Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The steamer Umhlali, of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on 7th ultimo reached Weymouth on 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,520 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 30 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 3,800 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co. Ld; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—135lbs tortoise shell, B E Passays; 52 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 20 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Toro s—275 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 45 bales hemp F Khoobchand.

Musician s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW PORT.

Eden Hall s—1,250 tons manganese ore Killeck Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—2,000 cwts gingelyseed Lowis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—4,017 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt horns, R Esmail.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—3,897 cwt rapeseed 3,000 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 6,300 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 80 bales cottonfly, The Phoenix Mills and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, 5,596 cwt myrabollams W Bechar; 87 cwt gum, T Narsee; 4,060 cwt bonemeal, M Jamal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s,—150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 127 cwts turmeric, B. Jeewandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s,—54 bales cottonfly, C. Boggiano and Co; 1,091 cwts linseed A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s,—100 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha—s 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales piecegoods, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales, twist, Pherozsha B. Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha—s 175 bales twist, Pherozsha B. Petit and Co; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha—s 400 bales twist, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th June.

455 LEAVE.

Leave of absence for 6 months is granted to C S M, D A Pinder No 1 Company, with effect from 15th June 1908.

E. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th June.

189.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 6240 Vol H. Cotterill, "D" Coy.
No 6241 Vol F Martin, "F" Coy.
No 6238 Cadet D Devlin and No 6239 Cadet A Davison "I" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A PLEASING picture of the charwoman of the future was drawn by Miss Annie Glover at a meeting of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Science. The ladies who "oblige," she says, will be "thoroughly trained, attractively uniformed, peripatetic household helps, who, with their neat portable cases of the latest domestic appliances, will step in to do specified work, either by the day, job, or week. Who will be the Florence Nightingale of the domestic services? Who will be the pioneer of the band of peripatetic helps?"

MESSRS. TURNBULL and Stockdale, Rose Bank Print Works, Stubbins, Ramsbottom (Lancashire), have called the attention of their employees to the desirability of all who are able joining the local battalion of the Territorial Force, and so qualifying themselves to defend their country in time of need. With a view to encouraging enlistment they will grant all members of the Territorial Force in their service leave to attend camp for a week, and also pay them full wages during that time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STRACEY—May 27, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon S. R. Stracey, I. S. M. D., Poonamallee, of a son.

DEATH.

FANSHAWE—May 25, at Raipur, Rupert Temple Fanshawe, (D. S. P., aged 31 years), second son of Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K. C. I. E.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-58m., 2-54a; Low water, 7-48m., 9-17a.
The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
Elton Cup Hockey Tournament—Parsi Pioneers vs. Rising Star Hockey Club—Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 7th, First Quarter, 10h. 26·1m. a.m.; June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m.; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·5m. p. m.; June 5th, in Apogee, 5h. p. m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-38m., 3-32a.; Low water, 8-27m., 10-17a.
Saturday, June 6.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 3-26m., 4-14a.; Low water, 9-15m., 11-24a.
Sunday, June 7.—Whit Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 4-36m., 5-3a.; Low water, 10-21m.
Monday, June 8.—Whitsun Monday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 5-51m.; 6-1a.; Low water, 0-30m., 11-45a.
Tuesday, June 9.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation; Aurangabad Mills, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m., Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 7-7m., 6-59 a.; Low water, 1-17 m., 1-0 a.
Wednesday, June 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 8-12m., 7-55a.; Low water, 1-57m., 2-2a.

BAND AT PAREL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, at the Mechanics' Institute Gardens, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

The March	Unter Die Soldaten..Fahrbach
Intermezzo	Anona ..... Vivian Gray
Selection	Gaiety Echoes.....Caryll
Valse	Wiener Frauen...Lehar
Reminiscences of Donizetti	..... Fred Godfrey
Galop	Coach Horn .....Hans

AU REVOIR.

1.

Oh weep not for those from whom now you are taking
A tender farewell with a tear in your eye:
'Tis the fate of us all at one time or another
To suffer the sadness entailed in good-bye.
But were there no partings there ne'er would be meetings
Of hearts which in unison formerly beat,
And absence, 'tis well known, engenders a fondness
Which makes all such meetings surpassingly sweet.

2.

From youth's endeared friends you are now to be parted,
The home you have gladdened and loved many years;
But think you occasions of this nature warrant
A copious libation of pitiful tears?
In place of the friends you have lost you are certain
To gain many others where'er you may go,
For the light which so bravely has shone here amidst us
In absence will surely retain its full glow.

3.

Wipe the tear then away which so lovingly lingers,
Reluctant, like you are, to leave its dear home,
'Tis pleasure indeed when the heart's most receptive,
Midst scenes unaccustomed unfettered to roam.
To flit from one scene of alluring entrancement
To others as pleasing to heart and to eye;
Till sated with pleasure, with pleasure you turn to
The home to which now you are bidding good-bye.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 3rd June:—

Cutch Mandvi, Ebraham Allaradhim Mostri Mohola; Cawnpore, General Gaal, Gayapershad Goverdhandas Ghooni Kamigali; Sanquolim, Sitaram Parvenkar Choira Bazar Tadwary, No. 21, Nathwara, Pannalall Mokandraiji Pardi near Bigiaveli; Gouhainganj O. R. Rambolisingh Mokam Killa Joonsuftali; Gondal, B. G. J. P., Saccharin; Unao, O. R., Ramtayal Naikachar-palli Shop; Panoli, B. B., Dhirajlal Bhimbhai Desai new Kamatachalli; Tandur, N., Parasram Lakshmiah Jajee; Kundla, Govindji Lavji Thakar Pathar Bunder Trikum Nathoos Mala; Arvi, Ramdas Deoji; Dahsad Road B.B. Luximan Gola Fort Joana Modikhana Grasswallas House; Cannanore City, Mahalil Assan Camp Bazar Nova Goa, Fernandes Go. Kalladevi.

THE Munich police have set up a committee for theatrical affairs to assist them with advice in the matter of the censorship of plays. This committee will include prominent authors, high school professors, and artists. The final decision regarding the production of plays, however, remains as it was before, with the police.

MR. W. HAYES, who has died at the age of ninety-three, was for many years usher at the old Rolls Court in Chancery-lane, and afterwards at the Royal Courts of Justice. He was principal witness at the trial of the Rev. Henry Dodwell, who, in 1878, shot at the Judge, Sir George Jessel, as he was getting out of a cab at the Rolls Court.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The area of low pressure in the Bay has disappeared. Southerly winds are penetrating into North-East India, with the result that the rainfall has increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam, where it has been local. The rainfall in Burma has decreased slightly, but is still nearly general.

The principal rainfall amounts:—Mergui, 3 inches; Akyab, one and a half inches; Maymyo and Bhamo, three-quarters of an inch; Moulmein, Lashio and Gauhati, 2 inches; Tavoy, Chittagong, Dibrugarh and Mymensingh, one inch.

Skies are moderately to thickly clouded in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam; clouds have increased in the Peninsula.

The air is considerably drier than usual in the United Provinces, parts of the Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces and Central Provinces.

Temperature is in defect in Central Burma and in excess in parts of the Province of Bengal, North-East United Provinces and the Madras Coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls are likely in the Province of Bengal and in the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd June 1908 was 29·846 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire(1st)	102·6	76·1	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat	95·8	88·6	...	0·00
Multan	114·3	78·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	109·9	73·1	...	0·00
Lahore	111·4	73·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	111·3	77·1	...	0·00
Arabala	110·0	72·0	...	0·00
Delhi	111·7	85·7	...	0·00
Agra	112·0	81·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	114·3	79·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	113·3	93·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	113·9	76·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	115·1	79·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	...	...	...	0·00
Karachi	94·9	81·7	...	0·30
Ajmer	108·4	90·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	111·2	78·6	...	0·00
Kotah	112·0	90·1	...	...
Bhatgaon	109·1	79·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	...	0·11
Veraval	85·7	81·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	108·9	79·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	109·7	81·0	...	0·00
Surat	93·1	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	108·1	81·7	...	0·00
Deesa	110·8	79·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	102·0	80·7	...	...
Indore	104·6	80·6	...	...
Jubbulpore	110·6	81·3	...	...
Sangor	107·6	83·5	...	...
Hoshangabad	110·6	84·4	...	...
Khandwa	109·2	83·1	...	...
Akola	110·2	83·6	...	...
Amraoti	109·8	84·3	...	...
Nagpur	110·1	90·1	...	0·03
Chanda	112·5	90·0	...	0·0
Raipur	110·7	81·9	...	0·00
Bombay	92·2	82·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	81·4	...	0·00
Mormugao	90·0	81·2	...	0·00
Karwar	89·8	78·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	106·9	73·1	0·12	0·12
Ahmednagar	108·9	75·0	...	0·00
Poona	97·0	73·8	...	0·00
Sholapur	105·3	79·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	102·7	71·7	0·19	0·19
Belgaum	92·3	67·6	...	0·00
Aurangabad	104·2	74·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	82·2	...	0·04
Hyderabad	106·3	81·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	89·2	75·9	...	0·68
Calicut	88·8	75·1	...	0·00
Cochin	89·7	80·3	...	0·04
Colombo	87·0	77·5	0·10	0·12
Masulipatam	112·8	81·6	0·03	0·03
Bellary	101·5	78·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	108·2	84·1	...	0·00
Madras	106·5	83·0	...	0·00
Pambalore	91·3	66·3	...	0·00
Coimbatore	96·9	70·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	105·6	80·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	98·4	81·5	...	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, 3rd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is normal at Multan and Sirsa and in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen during the day in the north and south-west Punjab and is now in excess except at a few stations; night temperature has fallen and is either equal to or below the average. Winds are southerly or westerly in the south-east Punjab, but calms prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air continues generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature has risen and is now high nearly everywhere, but minimum has fallen and is now below normal except at Jhansi where it is 6° in excess. Allahabad has a calm, but winds are irregular at the other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared throughout the division. Humidity has increased at Karachi where it is now above normal, but it continues normal in Rajputana except at Jaipur where a defect is still shown. Usual temperature obtains during the day, but at night it remains high at Ajmer. Winds are south-westerly in west and south Rajputana and Lower Sind but north-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over nearly the whole division. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature has risen slightly and is normal except for an excess in the maximum at a few places. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has spread throughout the division and skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased and is largely below normal except in the western districts where it is normal. Day temperature has increased and is higher than usual everywhere, but night temperature is equal to the average except at Nagpur and Chanda where it is 7° in excess. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and skies are only lightly clouded now. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Karwar reports a calm, but winds are north-westerly at Mormugao but west-south-westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light rain has fallen at Malegaon (0·12") and Bijapur (0·19") at the latter place during a dust-storm. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Day temperature has risen and is now 5° to 8° higher than usual over almost the whole division; night temperature continues high at Hyderabad, but is normal elsewhere. Westerly winds prevail.

General Remarks.—Skies are heavily clouded in the Deccan and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces where a few falls of rain are likely. Rough seas and increasing swells are reported from the Malabar Coast, but there are as yet no definite indications of disturbed weather there.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th May:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated the 7th April the following resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 16th May, according sanction to the Bhatwadi Improvement Scheme No. XXXIII:—

Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 27th April:—

"Referring to Section 28 of Bombay Act, IV of 1898, I have the honour, on behalf of the Board, to submit for the sanction of Government the Bhatwadi Improvement Scheme No. XXXIII prepared under the orders of the Board and duly notified in accordance with the provision of the Act.

"I beg as required by Section 28 (2) of the Act to append—

(a) The Report of the Improvement's Committee dated 27th February adopted by a Resolution of the Board, dated 7th April, giving a description with full particulars of the Scheme.

(b) Complete Plans and Estimates of the cost of executing the scheme, amounting to Rs. 4,31,200.

(c) A statement specifying the land to be acquired.

(d) A list of the names of the persons who in answer to the Notices mentioned in Sub-Section (2) of Section 27 dissented with the reasons stated by such persons for their dissent in respect of the acquisition of their land.

(e) Two Schedules shewing the rateable value as entered in the Municipal Commissioner's Assessment Book on 21st November 1907, being the date of publication of the notification relating to the land under Section 27 of—

(i) All land specified in the statement under Clause (c).

(ii) Other land wholly or partially situated within 80 feet from either side of the streets to be formed or altered in executing the Scheme.

"No representation from the Municipal Corporation has yet been received for transmission to Government though the statutory period expired on 27th December 1907.

"I have accordingly the honour to request that Government will be pleased to accord their early sanction to the Scheme as herein submitted."

Resolution.—Sanction is accorded to the Scheme as submitted with the Chairman's letter dated the 27th April.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The necessary steps should be taken to issue the declaration required under Section 29 of the Act in respect of the land to be acquired.

IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Marmora," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:

FROM LONDON.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CEYLON TEA IN FOREIGN MARTS.

The "Madras Mail":—Two interesting Annual Reports relating to the sale of Ceylon tea in markets outside the United Kingdom and British possessions have just been published in Ceylon, one by Mr. J. H. Renton, describing the progress made on the Continent of Europe, and one by Mr. W. Courtney referring to the Eastern States of America. Both deal with the work done in 1907, and both have special points of interests at this time when the Ceylon tea cess is condemned to extinction, and with it the machinery which has provided the sinews of war for thus pushing the sale of Ceylon tea abroad. Mr. Renton specially refers to the Indian compaign in Europe, and is sure that India will reap where Ceylon has sown, while Mr. Harrington, to whom has been entrusted the pushing the sale of Indian tea on the Continent, admits that the Indian tea industry will profit by the work so far done by that of Ceylon. Indian tea planters, however, are in no way to blame for this state of affairs, and would doubtless prefer to see both countries working side by side with the object of increasing the consumption of British-grown tea, the produce of India and Ceylon being sufficiently alike to make what is good for one, good for both. The views of the Ceylon planter—who, by the way, has protested strongly against the termination of the Ceylon cess—are well summed up in the following sentence in Mr. Renton's Report :—"I wish the Indian campaign every success, but I only wish they had commenced at the same time as we, and had helped us to bear the burden and heat of the day from the commencement, instead of beginning when we leave off." While by no means wishing to deprive Ceylon of the credit which is her due of initiating the cess movement, it must be remembered, that the cess would have been introduced in India a good many years before it was had the planters had their way; and if India now helps in gathering in the harvest resulting from Ceylon's past efforts we can only hope that that harvest will be plentiful enough to satisfy the most sanguine hopes of the tea planters of both India and Ceylon.

As regards the work on the Continent in 1907, Mr. Renton says that progress has been steady and sure, but somewhat slow owing to the high prices ruling throughout the year for medium and common teas. The retailer in Central and South Germany and in Vienna now displays tea labelled conspicuously as Ceylon, instead of, as before, keeping it in the background and producing it only when demanded; while in Germany and North Europe, "the taste for tarry Souchongs seems to have gone and blends with Indian and Ceylon have taken their place." Complete figures for the re-export of tea from Great Britain are not yet available nor are the Customs clearances of several countries in Europe; but it is estimated that, compared with 1906, there was an increase in the consumption of Ceylon tea in Europe during the year of 260,000 lbs., and of Indian tea of 190,000 lbs., while the consumption of the produce of Java and China for the first time exhibited a decrease, amounting to 36,000 lbs. and 299,640lbs., respectively. Mr. Renton writes at length about the increase in the sale of Annam tea in France, which, compared with 1906, amounts to 475 per cent., as compared with an increase of 79 per cent., in the case of teas from British India, and a decrease of 8 per cent. in those from China. In 1900 and 1901, he says, the French importers endeavoured to push Annam tea, but owing to its wretched quality the scheme failed and they lost considerably. However, they persevered, and as a result of its cheapness and the differential duty in its favour, Annam tea is largely used nowadays in France in blends. Blended with the produce of Ceylon, and even with that of China, the mixtures are sold all over France as Ceylon tea; in other words, the good name of Ceylon is being used to push Annam teas, while the legend is promulgated that the excellent tea of Indo-China is used to improve the quality of the teas of China and Ceylon. Mr. Renton has to spend a little money on the Press in refuting any paragraphs in the Press which may appear to the detriment of Ceylon tea, and he is taking steps to do all that is possible to counteract the "too much tannin" bogey. It is the necessity of efforts such as these which makes him deplore the cessation of the cess in Ceylon.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Factory Commission have concluded their labours and submit their report on Wednesday. The members are already arranging to leave for their stations, and some of them are proceeding straight to England Mr. McRobert and Dr. T. M. Nair leave on Tuesday. Mr. Morison and Mr. Chitnavis on Wednesday, and Messrs. Beaumont, Nicoll and Campbell start on Thursday. The report, it is understood, will not be published for some time, and probably the Secretary of State's orders on the subject will be awaited. Nevertheless, it is a matter of common knowledge that the report is not unanimous. Dr. Nair has written a strong minority report differing from the majority on many fundamental points, and the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey has appended a small minute of dissent to the report, it is believed, differing essentially on many points from the recommendations of Sir H. P. Freer-Smith. The Government of India will deal with the matter as quickly as possible, and address the Secretary of State on the subject with a view to proceed with legislation next cold weather. The Bill introduced by Sir John Hewett, a couple of years ago, may, after all, be found an obsolete measure in the light of the recommendations of the Commission and probably an entirely new Bill will be ushered into existence and proceeded with. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that Dr. Nair feels so strongly on certain points that he leaves for Europe on the 10th instant to place the whole matter before the Secretary of State as well as the evidence on the subject. He also proposes to confer with some of the leading members of Parliament who are interested in the textile industry and the labour problems of India. Messrs. Nicoll, McRobert and Campbell are also proceeding home for the summer. The Government is now in possession of a second report on factory labour, but it may not be the last. It is, however, certain that the existing conditions of factory labour will not very long remain as they are and it may not after all be found absolutely essential to restrict the working hours.

BRITISH SEAMEN AND TARIFF REFORM.

"The Englishman":—Why should shipowners seek to engage foreign instead of British crews? It is not because British seamen cannot be obtained, for hundreds of them may be seen hanging around the docks and sailors' homes at all our great seaports, waiting to be hired. Nor is it because of any lack of skill or pluck, for these are qualities in which British sailors have always excelled. The real root cause of the evil lies in the competition of foreign bounty-fed ships, a form of competition with which, under our present fiscal system, we are apparently powerless to deal. In order to meet this and other forms of protected competition expenses have to be cut down in every possible way. Not only must there be cheaply built ships, but they must be manned cheaply and worked cheaply. Our Free Trade Government, fettered by the shackles of obsolete dogmas which they proclaim to be "immutable," can do nothing to secure fair term of competition for our shipowners, and the latter are therefore compelled either to let their trade go altogether or else retain it by means of cheap alien labour. The vast majority of the British people do not know of the great disadvantages under which our shipping trade is conducted or the kind of competition which has to be faced. They do not realise the fact that France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the United States will not permit any vessel flying the British flag to carry goods from one of their ports to another. Only French ships are allowed to trade between French ports, and only American ships between American ports, even when they are so far distant from New York as San Francisco and Manila But while the coasting trade of almost every country in the world is closed to us, our coasting trade is open to all other countries without let or hindrance. Moreover, many of the vessels employed by foreigners are worn out British ships, which had they not changed their flag, would have been condemned by our Board of Trade. These old ships, which could not be reclassed at Lloyd's continue to make their perilous voyages under a foreign flag, and to bring cargoes to our shores which ought to be carried in British-owned vessels. What industry could survive such conditions of competition? But the crowning disadvantage under which British shipping lies is, as already stated, the foreign bounty system. It is little wonder that the freight market should be depressed, when, as has been stated by Mr. W. Leyland, of the well-known steamship line, a French vessel of 2,850 tons gross register earns during the first year of her life a subsidy of 1·70 fr. per gross ton for every 1,000 miles travelled. She proceeds from France to San Francisco, 13,500 miles, and earns £2,635 3s. 1d. bounty. She returns from San Francisco to a British port, and earns again £2,635 3s. 1d. This time she has brought us a cargo of grain, and has competed with our own grain-carrying vessels. She thus earns on the round voyage £5,290 6s. 2d. in bounties besides the freight of the cargo, while the British vessel can earn her freight alone.

It is evident that if this sort of competition is allowed to continue it will soon become impossible for British shipowners to sail their vessels, and when our carrying trade gets into the hands of the foreigner freights will at once go up, and we shall have no option but to pay. Dependent as we are upon our oversea trade for many of the necessaries of life, it is essential to our very existence as a nation that we should maintain an efficient mercantile fleet, manned by British-born seamen, and the only way to ensure this is to fight the iniquitous bounty system with the powerful weapon standing ready to our hands in an effective measure of Tariff Reform.

MR. WOLFF ON CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

"The Pioneer."—The co-operative credit movement in this country owes so much to Mr. Henry W. Wolff that we need not be hurt if he is not, altogether pleased with the Indian Co-operative Credit Societies Act, or with the way its provisions are being applied in some parts of India. It is the privilege of friends to speak their minds, and Mr. Wolff has exercised this privilege in his article on co-operative credit in India in last quarter's number of the "Economic Review." As a candid friend Mr. Wolff feels bound to tell us that our knowledge of the principles of co-operation is not quite on a par with our zeal but is at once inadequate and confused. He is very pleased that so much zeal has been shown both by the Indian Government and by individual officers, and that there is great hope for the future of the co-operative movement in India. But he is afraid that some of the Registrars and some Local Governments are not faithful to "Raiffeisen principles," that through ignorance they hold heterodox views on important points of doctrine, that the Act itself is latitudinarian in its terms, and may be found consistent with quite alarming heresies.

For co-operators in general we have the liveliest respect, and we have no desire to lay profane hand on the Ark of the Covenant known to its votaries as the "Raiffeisen principles." But co-operators are not exempt from the human weakness of interpreting the universe in terms of their particular shibboleth, and of expecting the sun and moon to stand still in their courses while they vanquish the world in their own special fashion. Using the freedom of the candid friend we should be inclined to suggest to Mr. Wolff that he has succumbed to this weakness. He refuses to admit the possibility of a regenerated India without the universal adoption by its peoples of the co-operative principle; and he refuses to recognise the virtue of any blend of co-operative practices which are not in strict accordance with "Raiffeisen principles." The way of economic salvation, as thus explained, is indeed strait and narrow, and looking at the facts we may reasonably doubt whether poor India is within measureable distance of finding it. To come somewhat closer to Mr. Wolff's point of view, it may be observed in the first place that he finds no virtue in the Indian Government system of "takavi" advances, and positive disaster in the step taken by the Egyptian Government to create a large Agricultural Bank. He states, correctly enough, that the most urgent problem in India is to provide the cultivator with sufficient capital for his operations. He dismisses the efforts which the state in India has made in this matter by means of the "takavi" system, with the remark that it is a spoon-feeding practice, which neither educates, nor trains to business habits, nor leaves lasting institutions. The Egyptian experiment of a large bank, which gives the cultivating classes access to cheap money and honest banking practices, is condemned as an "etatiste" method. whatever that may signify. In the practice of co-operation alone "must the means for remedying the great want of the Indian Empire clearly be sought." It alone teaches business habits by awakening the sense of individual responsibility. It is "more self-maintaining and self regulating, yielding a more substantial output and dealing with its resources with a more liberal hand." To this and to much more to the same purpose we would reply that co-operative principles may be admirable as a discipline and as a moral influence, yet their growth is too slow and uncertain for any Government to pin its faith entirely to them, or to leave the ground entirely free for their action. The apostles of co-operation have been writing pamphlets, and holding congresses and proclaiming principles in Europe for half a century; yet though they have made a certain amount of progress, their effect on the broad stream of national life is relatively unimportant. The "takavi" system has no doubt its drawbacks. But when Mr. Wolff tells us that its advances are as nothing because they do not reach £2,000,000 we are tempted to ask how many years will elapse before rural co-operative societies, strictly confined to the pure Raiffeisen type, will have one-quarter of this sum at disposal from their own resources. The Indian and the Egyptian Government are run by practical statesmen, who seek their opportunity in administration where it presents itself. They are aware that the urgent want of the cultivator is additional capital at a reasonable rate. If they see no prospect of this want being met within a measurable time by co-operative credit societies, they are not sufficiently pedantic to reject all other expedients on the ground that they are morally less beneficial or contain potential elements of danger. They are delighted to welcome the co-operative principle and to aid its application to the problems of agricultural indebtedness and agricultural want of capital. But they must be excused if in this they still have an eye to business and if they will not admit that co-operative systems, as they exist in Europe, are necessarily final and incapable of modification.

MYSORE ANTIQUITIES.

The Halebede Temples.

The remarkable temples of Dorasamudram are situated at the unimportant village of Halebede, Mysore State, sixteen miles south of the Banavar Station, Southern Mahratta Railway writes F. Dreaper in "The Madras Mail." If you have not got a motor-car, country carts are the only means of conveyance, and there is a good Travellers' Bungalow with cook and kutwal within a stone's throw of the temples. Ferguson, the great authority on Hindu architecture, has lavished so much praise on the Dorasamudram and Belur temples (Belur is seven miles west of Halebede) and has so minutely described all there is to be seen in language so laudatory that, if it were not for his description, most people would pass within a hundred yards of the temple and see nothing to admire. This authority says of them :—"There are many buildings in India which are unsurpassed for delicacy of detail by any in the world, but the temples of Belur and Halebede surpass even these for freedom of handling and richness of fancy." At first sight these temples do not impress one, but closer examination reveals much that excites admiration. Imagine a jewel case most elaborately carved in ivory or sandalwood, and fancy this magnified a hundred thousand times in bulk and carved in stone with every detail of the carving reproduced with a delicacy of workmanship unsurpassed even in the jeweller's art, and you will have some faint idea of the Halebede temples.

The most admired of the many caskets presented to the late Queen Victoria at the time of her Jubilee, which were exposed to view at the South Kensington Museum, London, was that presented by the citizens of Bangalore. This was a rectangular box of silver, ornamented with the scrolls of elephants, horses, dancers, etc., in relief. The body of the casket was made up of a series of panels of exquisite pierced work between the pillars supporting the top of the box. The artist must have designed it after the temples of Halebede, as the pierced work panels and the basement friezes of animals are here to be seen in all their wealth of detail sculptured out of stone. Unlike most temples in India, which are generally found conspicuously crowning some mountain top, the temples in Halebede are situated to the west of a large tank built across a long low valley in the undulating country which extends to the foot of the Bababuden hills. At first sight it appears a rectangular block some 100 feet long and 50 feet wide and 18 high. On closer inspection the basement displays forty facets instead of four, and measures 710 feet along its exterior instead of 300. Two Maltese crosses placed side by side would give some idea of the shape of the base, ment. The temple is built on a platform 3 feet high and paved throughout with large slabs of stone. On this platform are erected two temples of Iswara, side by side, facing east, and in front of each are two massive Baswas (bulls) under sculptured canopies facing the temples. The basement of the temple is made up of

EIGHT FRIEZES

of the most elaborate sculptures in existence. It is said that over forty thousand complete statues make up this most wonderful pediment ever executed by the hand of man, representing a monument of patient and skilful labour unequalled in the world.

The first frieze is of elephants, 2,000 in number, carved by the Hindu sculptors in all sorts of strange postures. Above this comes a frieze of tigers, the emblem of the Hoysalla line of Mysore kings who built this temple; then a chaste scroll, and next a frieze of horsemen. No. 5 is a scroll, No. 6 scenes from the Ramayana, every important scene being depicted with a luxuriance of imagination not unworthy of Valmiki himself. No. 7 is made up of celestial beasts, No. 8 of celestial birds. Then comes a cornice supporting forty pillars, each of different design, on which rests the roof of the temple. Between the pillars on the east front are exquisite pierced panels admitting a mellow light to brighten the shrines, producing the same effect as the stained glass windows of our Cathedrals. On the other three sides are panels of two figures each, representing Siva with his wife Parvati on his knee, Visnu in his nine avatars, Hoysalla Ballala killing the legendary tiger and other incidents of Hindu mythology. The panels are masterpieces of design and execution, and have all been ascribed to Dakanachar, the Michael Angelo of Southern India, to whom are also ascribed the temples of Pelur and Mailkotta. It is said that 3,000 stone masons with 6,000 carts of implements accompanied him from Conjeeveram to Dorasamudra when he came there at the invitation of Ballala Rajah. The ancient order of Freemasons flourished in those times, as Dakanachar had his entered apprentices Craftsmen of the first degree and Master Masons, himself being Worshipful Master. The Rajah's servants quarried the stone and roughly squared the hugh blocks, which were then taken in hand by Dakanachar's apprentices. These rudely carved the design in outline, for which they received wages in copper coin equal to the weight of material they chiselled out of the square blocks. The fellow craftsmen then took the blocks in hand and shaped them into the gorgeous figures depicted on the temple, and were paid in silver coin in weight corresponding to the dust they chiselled out. The delicate touch and skill of the Master Masons lent life and expression to these marvellous figures, and these were

REWARDED BY GOLD

in proportion to the dust resulting from their labour on the sculpture.

Mr. Rice, Epigraphist to the Government of Mysore, has shown in his researches and translations of the inscriptions found on the temple walls that the above is a fanciful legend. Dakanchar, instead of being the name of one individual, is shown to mean Dekana Achari, the masons of the Decean, the names of some forty of whom are given as having carved the various masterpieces making up the friezes and panels of the structure. The temple itself appears to be a national monument raised by various members of the Royal House of Ballala. It was begun in A. D. 1127 and continued till A. D. 1250, when all further progress was stopped by the invasion of Mallik Kuffur, the General of Tallal-ud-Din, Emperor of Delhi, who sacked the capital city of Dorasamudra and carried off 10,000 camel loads of gold that had been accumulated for the building of the temple. Although 125 years in building, it is yet in a very incomplete state. The five gopurams or cupolas to crown the roof were never taken in hand, and parts even of the lower structure have been left uncarved. The western face of the temple is the most finished, and the carvings more ornate than the other three faces. The rock from which the temple is built is a species of greyish-green steatite (soapstone) quarried from a large hill about a mile east of the temple. The blocks from which the two bulls are carved must have weighed at least forty tons each, and it is difficult to understand how the workers transported them from the quarry to the temple site. The bull to the north is of a different kind of rock to the remainder of the material of which the temple is constructed, it being a kind of porphyritic hornblende rock, known as the image stone of India. Specimens of this black rock are to be seen in the pillars of the Jain temples a mile south from here, and also in one of the temples at Humpi. The natives do not appear to know where this stone came from. Had the cupolas been finished, Mr. Ferguson thinks that the Halebede temple would have been that on which he would have taken his stand as the masterpiece of Hindu architecture. It is singular that the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were the period when the great Cathedrals of Rheims, Chartres, Salisbury and Wells were built. About half a mile south of the main temple is a small one of similar design but in a more advanced state of completion. Here the main gopuram has been constructed over the shrine of Eswara and the cupola exhibits the same redundance of exquisite sculpture seen in the basement. H. H. the Maharajah has devoted much of his time to the study of the ancient history of the Province he governs, and has issued stringent orders for the preservation and restoration of many of the antiquities of his domain. Among others is the restoration of this temple, for which a grant of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned, and the sculptures of which it has been despoiled have been ordered to be restored. The father of the present Maharajah also took much interest in Halebede; he built a wall round the temple and ordered the restoration of worship there, he himself paying the salaries of the officiating priest.

EXECUTION DOCK.

The Last of the Pirates.

The usual place for hanging of pirates and sea robbers at the low water-mark, and there to remain till three tides to overflow them.

The spot described writes George Haw in "The Daily News" was discovered to me unexpectedly while going round the docks on an errand far remote from piracy. You may remember that we were looking at the London Docks the other day from the Bridge of Sighs—the suicide bridge of East London from leading the old Ratclif High way to Wapping. You can enter the Docks direct from either end of the bridge. If you follow the western basin to the Hermitage entrance you pass the very spot which is described above in the words of the old London historian Stow.

Now I had passed Execution Dock many times without the remotest idea of its peculiarly exciting claim to fame. On the day I discovered Execution Dock something else was borne in upon me for the first time. There are many wonderful things besides ships to be seen in the Docks. You can be transported to the tropics without boarding a vessel. Enter the huge warehouses that wall-in the shipping in the basins, and the sight and smell of spices carry you to a distant clime. In some of these towering buildings the floors are strewn with ivory the combined value of which, as told to us by the Dock officials, simply takes the breath away. Here it lies, unpolished and uncut, just as it had been taken from the elephants in Africa and India. On another quay in the same docks are the wool warehouses, packed on every floor with the products of the sheep runs of Australia.

Then there are wine vaults, miles of them, containing within their bank, unhallowed shades a dark secret. The secret is that port, even in barrels, exudes, a something which causes the roofs of the vaults to be overgrown thickly with fungus. This mysterious something is the same subtle influence that afflicts with gout worthy old gentlemen addicted to port.

At any rate, that was the theory adhered to by our guide, who, with taper in hand, led the way up and down great, long, dark corridors. When we emerged into daylight again the doorkeeper, whom we had not noticed on entering, solemnly counted heads as passed out, remarking to our good friend the guide when he handed back his taper, "All right; I see you're all there."

Of course, as soon as we moved away we asked our conductor what the man meant. He said people sometimes lost themselves in the long vaults, so each party was counted going in and coming out.

"Do they ever lose themselves on purpose?" The inquiry came from an elderly gentleman of the party who had been invited to sample the port before leaving. He was still smacking his lips.

"We sometimes have our suspicions," was the answer.

We found Execution Dock or what remains of it to-day more or less incorporated in the waterways about the Hermitage locks. The unhallowed spot was the last resort of captured pirates for nearly two hundred years before the London Docks were made. In Wapping they hold that a pirate named Williams should be awarded the distinction of being the last of his race to perish there. But lower down the river at Blackwall, where they also claim to be authorities on the hanging of pirates they maintain not less strongly that the last pirate hanged in the Thames was one Jones by name. Further, they maintain that it was in consequence of the romantic disappearance of Pirate Jones's body that the uncanny practice of suspending the offenders above the tide was put an end to.

The Wapping claimants, faithful to the sea-roving Williams, retort upon Blackwall that Pirate Jones was not hung at all. He only suffered the fate of being boiled by hungry comrades on a desert island. In evidence of which they quote the poem of one of the survivors :

We boiled Bill Jones in the melting pot
To see how much fat Bill Jones had got,
But ne'er any fat had Jones.

Personally I support Blackwall against Wapping with all my heart. You see Blackwall was in the position of getting the latest evidence. For the pirates hanged at Execution Dock used to be brought down the river after three tides and suspended for a long period, still on their gibbets, at a place rear Blackwall Point, known as Bugsby's Hole. All ships making for the Docks in those days had to pass this point, as there were no Albert and Victoria and Tilbury Docks then. It was thought the weird spectacle of a pirate in chains would be a warning to all the seafarers entering the Port of London.

But the weirdness or otherwise of the spectacle did not prevent the body of the last suspended pirate (Jones, not Williams) from being stolen in the night. The body-snatcher a lady, too, and according to local tradition young and beautiful. An old waterman at Black wall Stairs was startled at a late hour by a lady-like girl coming ashore in a skiff and asking him to lend a hand with her father who, she said, was dead drunk at the bottom of the boat. A youth was with her, and the waterman assisted them to carry the supposed drunken man to a carriage that was waiting. Not until the pirate's body was missing in the morning did the old waterman know the truth.

That, I repeat, establishes Blackwall's claim as against Wapping's. I ask you therefore to award the honour to Pirate Jones.

Miss Malony, whose bell-ringing exploits so annoyed Mr. Churchill, was asked by the "Times" correspondent what she thought was proved by the Dundee election. "It proves," she replied somewhat sadly, "that I must continue my bell-ringing."

Mr. George Godfrey, a bellringer, has died at Hertford at the age of eighty-seven. He first started ringing seventy years ago at All Saints' Church, Hertford, which was burned down a few years since. Besides this record, he held another, having been fifty years in the employment of a firm of ironmongers in the borough.

EL KANTA-RA AND SO ON.

Until I came to El Kanta-ra, where the yellow desert stretches up to the base of the rose-coloured mountains, I could have sympathised in some degree with the immortals who "wept like anything to see such quantities of sand." El Kanta-ra is marvellous. It makes our old men see visions and our young men dream dreams.

I have seen the palette and paints of God. I have seen the Angel of God quite close. He was mixing colours from morn till night, and I watched him work. I was not afraid, for he smiled on me as he worked for God. How quick on the palette the colours grew! Still he seemed to think that more "couleur de rose" would be used than ever I thought would be since the picture was nought but this weary world. I almost think that I heard a sigh as the Angle added, without restraint, great splashes of colour, as if to say: "But the Artist knows what is truly best; and if he should fancy to paint in green, here is blue to mix with it as He wills." But I loved him best as with lingering look he arranged the brown and the graver hues of purple and black. Then a crimson cloud received him out of my sight. Ah! Wait and think ere you say that it is not true to write, "I have seen the Angel of God and the palette of paints for the Master's use"! True, the palette is called "the desert" by some; there are mountains of rose at El Kanta-ra; there are sands of yellow and skies of blue; and the Angel of God might be named "the Sun."

The difficulty about a desert is travelling, and one must travel in a desert. I grew to hate camels. They go about their work in such an unpleasant way. They begin everything by snarling, and they would go on snarling, only their spirit fails them. They refuse to be friendly. They do their work as if they hoped one day to be revenged. I suppose that they do have an atom of hope in their composition, but camels rather suggest despair. That reminds me to compare, with confidence but reverence, the picture of an Arab, seated on a camel, riding towards an oasis in the deep, mysterious blue of a desert evening with the nation's picture of "Hope" by Watts,

There are many ways of travelling in the desert, but no good ways. I have tried them all, from motoring to donkey-riding. Having got to Tunis in safety, I can afford to laugh, even at the mules and the more desperate trains. The trains are dreadful. Let us take it for granted that no bridges have been swept away by flooded rivers, though between Constantine and Tunis at certain seasons there are always floods, that no rails have been torn up by tiresome Arabs, that the engine has held together, and that the scheduled time of half-past six for the train's arrival has passed. The guard remains perfectly cheerful. He takes off his hat to us, and answers our question with, "The time of arrival varies. To-night, for example, we shall arrive at half-past ten."

Tunis appears to repay one for much inconvenience. It is not merely "the place where the dates come from." Let me describe yesterday. I engaged a guide called Sulal, a Tunisian. In the morning he took me through the market-place, which was filled with giant vegetables and red mullet. I noticed a Mahomedan priest, thin and ragged, with an iron censer. He silently censed each stall, and was given, without a word, something off each, till his basket was filled with fish, fruit, confectionery and violets. I began to follow him, but he turned and glared at me as he neared the Mosque, from the tower of which a blue clad figure, leaning with out-stretched arms, shouted the hour of prayer. I was not allowed inside this Mosque. I had been in one at Constantine, so I did not mind. At Constantine I was told to take off my boots, and I entered first an open court, with a fountain, in which I was requested to wash my feet, then I mounted a marble staircase leading to a balcony level with the tops of orange trees in fruit. On the left was a low but very large room, whose gold and vermilion ceiling was supported by many small marble pillars. The floor was hideously carpeted, like a seaside boarding-house. There was a marble dais and chair, from which a priest held forth, and an altarless shrine with a brass lamp before it. Arabs lay on the ground, praying or reading. I was not much impressed. Mosques are like the faces of Arab women. One is not supposed to see them. When one does, one wonders why so much fuss was made.

Sulal led me towards the Arab quarter. On the way I saw the Bey driving out in a carriage and four. He does not appear to spend much of his yearly £30,000 on carriage horses, but he had a large escort. Immediately after I heard Arabs singing, and there passed a sad procession. On a board tray, balanced on the head of an Arab, and partially covered with a cloth, was the dead body of a small boy. He was being taken to be buried in the shallow grave of a Mahomedan cemetery.

Then we went through a great arch, and were in the Arab quarter. Through arcades never more than six feet wide, roofed rottenly and lined with cave-like shops, we pushed our way up and down hill amid the most indescribable clamour. Here I saw men dressed in veritable coats of many colours, filling whole goatskins with water, and literally falling on each other's necks and kissing. Here I saw men with Judas-like faces talking to men who might have sat for pictures of the Blest. Here were entire families of carpenters, shoemakers making yellow shoes, carpet-makers, scent and oil merchants, butchers with goats' flesh for sale and the nastiest of sausages, men with the stickiest of sweets and the most useless-looking of everything. More colour and greater squalor I never saw together. I was glad to regain the pure air of the French quarter beyond the wall surrounding the Arab bazaar. About the gates a number of Arabs stand, as it seems, perpetually. Arabs when they are not bargaining are a little terrifying. Their eyes seem to gain a totally expressionless look as the European passes. They stand motionless, regarding yet not regarding. I fancy that their necks have not the same easy play that English necks have, and that the comparative fixity of the head on the shoulders lends itself to inscrutability.

It has rained all to-day, but in spite of it I have been to Carthage, not in a fitting manner, on horseback as I had intended, but in a cattle truck train. The journey of eight miles was through the most miserable of sea marshes, with only a flock of flamingoes to remember kindly. I visited the museum, but excavations are not made on a scale that the great buried city warrants.

There is still the artificial ring lake and oblong harbour where they moored the galleys of Dido the queen, but it is grass land where the city was. The cathedral is built in the Moorish style, and Cardinal Lavigerie, who lies buried there, built it thus and dressed his monks in Arab costume in order to Christianise more readily the natives. Although when I go into a London slum I confess that I wear clothes that are more or less in keeping with my surroundings, I should not recommend the Cardinal's methods. Not, for instance, to the Bishop of Zululand. I have seen three of Cardinal Lavigerie's churches, and the Madonna on the alter of "Notre Dame d'Afrique" at Algiers is coal black. Jesuits particularly have a way of doing uncomfortable things like that. There is a church in China where our Lord is represented with a pigtail. The monks at Carthage are not very successful with the natives, although they have a school for children.

(J. S. J. in the "St. James' Budget.)

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, presided as Commissioner at a Summer Vacation sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court, held on Wednesday, when the following items, among others, were disposed of:—

Ramrao Bapuji.—Mr. G. S. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Counsel said that the insolvent had filed his petition in 1906, but that it was dismissed for want of prosecution. Application granted.

Savailal Jamnadas.—Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. In May last, counsel pointed out, insolvent had a month's extension during which he had, as directed by the Court, attended the Official Assignee's Office. Now, therefore, he might be given the usual term of extension. Granted.

Jamal Sakur.—Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for a rule for the withdrawal of the petition of the insolvent. Given.

Fazal Rahim Alavkhia.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of time to file the schedule, for the reason that the insolvent's books having remained in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, during the proceedings instituted against him by some of his creditors, insolvent had been unable to make up his accounts. In that Police Court case, insolvent had been discharged. Two months' time was given by the Commissioner.

Edmund G. Wilson—Counsel (Mr. Mankar) applied on behalf of the insolvent for two months' extension of the interim order, and got it.

Ratanshah Sorabji Talati and another.—Leave to serve notices on two of the creditors, and to amend the schedule was granted, on the application of Mr. Mankar, counsel for the insolvents, who said that these creditors had to be added to subsequently.

Alimahomed Fazal and another.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a rule for the final discharge of his client, under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

William Skinner.—Extension of interim order was given to this insolvent.

Discharges:—Genu Manaji Saluskar, Thakarsi H. Mavji, Teria Shamat Sha, Joseph T. Num, Vithal B. Kachrekar, Fulchand H. Brahmin, Hormasji K. Bajan, Ramji K. Thakar, Babul Gopal Vani, Dayabhoy D Tijoriwala, Manekji D. Ghadiali, and John M. Donoghue and another.

A FOREST RANGER'S APPEAL.

In the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod have disposed of an application for revision made by Waman Ramchandra, who had been convicted of rioting in Mangutty, Taluka Belgaum, on 9th June last, by Mr. J. B. Wachha, First Class Magistrate, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The record was a bulky one; it occupied 326 pages. Accused was a Government servant of 25 years' standing; he was a range forest-officer in Chikodi. It was alleged that in Mangutty he incited the villagers to commit rioting. Several of these people were tried along with him, and eight of them convicted; four were sentenced to four months, and four to two months' rigorous imprisonment. These were exclusive of Waman, the petitioner.

Some British forest officers, including one Hasan, and others belonging to the Sangli State, including one Keshavrao, the complainant in the case, proceeded to pull down certain pandals, which the villagers had erected during the celebration of a religious fair; this demolition was committed on the ground that the material used in the pandals was wood stolen from the British and the Sangli forests. When the attitude of the villagers became threatening, more Police assistance had to be sent for in addition to such as was available on the spot.

Mr. Clements, the Session Judge at Belgaum, had confirmed the conviction and the sentence.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court. His Lordship was of opinion that there was no direct evidence to connect the accused with the charge; on the contrary, accused went away from the place when matters assumed a menacing aspect, and was proved to have been in Nagoba's at the time of the actual rioting. This was quite compatible with the theory of his being an innocent man.

Conviction and sentence set aside: accused acquitted.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Accused Before the Magistrate.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Superintendent Stanford charged (1) Liladhar Motichand (30), a servant; (2) Lalchand Dharsi (30), a broker; (3) Karsondas Jethsa (26), a servant; (4) Dwarkadas Damodar (21), a broker; 5 Jethashanker Naji (22), a servant; (6) Jivanlal Jethashanker (18), a servant; 7 Dungersi Mulji (17), a student: and (8) Ujamsi Khushal (17), a hawker, with being members of an unlawful assembly on the evening of Saturday last in and near the Esplanade Police Court compound. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Dwarkadas Deodhar, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Lalchand Dharsi; Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Karsondas Jetha and Jethashanker Nagji; Mr. Mahivaker, Pleader, appeared for Liladhar Motichand, Jivanlal Jethashanker and Ujansi Khushal; and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for Dungersey Mulji.

Mr. Bowen stated that the prosecution withdrew the charge against Dwarkadas Damoder. His Worship acquitted the said accused.

The accused were asked by the Court if they pleaded guilty to the charge against them.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Accused No. 1 stated that he only shouted "Bande Mataram."

Accused No. 2 said that he did not take any part in the assembly. He was simply passing along the road at the time.

Accused No. 3 stated that it was a holiday on the day in question and he was out for a walk. As he was passing along the Cruickshank Road he saw a crowd of people collected near the gate of the Police Court compound. The crowd was running about. He thought that an accident had occurred. He asked some people what had occurred but received no proper reply. He felt a curiosity to see what had happened. A *sahib* came and caught him by the collar.

Accused No. 5 stated that the 30th ultimo was a holiday and he was out for a walk. As he was passing by the Police Court he saw many persons going into the Court. He asked them why they were going in, and was told that there was an interesting case going on there. He, too, therefore came into the Court to witness the proceedings at about 4 p.m. He sat for about half an hour in the Court. While he was leaving the Court with some companions a police officer caught him from behind and arrested him.

Mr. Mahuvakar here submitted that the accused should be told under what specific clauses of the section they were charged and what the common object of the alleged unlawful assembly was.

After some discussion Mr. Bowen said that Clause 1 of Section 141 applied to the case, the common object of the accused being to overawe the police by a show of force, namely by waving their hands, and throwing stones at the police officers and otherwise taking up a threatening attitude. Another common object of the accused was intentionally to offer interruption to a public servant in any stage of a judicial proceeding. This offence came within Section 228.

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCE.

Mr. Bowen gave the facts of the case for the prosecution. He said that there was a case of alleged sedition in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court last Saturday and there was a considerable crowd in the Court room. After the case was adjourned there was some disturbance in the Court. Afterwards the people left the Court, assembled down below and waited until the accused in the alleged sedition case was taken away. The crowd apparently took up a rather threatening attitude and eventually it became necessary to disperse them. The police officers directed them to disperse. They took no notice of this, although they were warned more than once to do so. Ultimately they were driven out of the compound and near the gate some of the officers were stoned.

Accused No. 6 stated that he was passing along the Cruickshank Road when he saw a crowd near the Police Court. Out of curiosity he entered the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court where he sat for about an hour and then left. He afterwards stood near the gate of the compound, reading a newspaper. Afterwards people began to run about in confusion and he was arrested by a police officer.

Accused No. 7 said that he was going along the Cruickshank Road in the evening, when he saw a crowd collected. He was walking along the foot-path opposite. Some persons were running about outside the compound. A police officer came up and arrested him.

Accused No. 8 stated that he was going hawking newspapers when he saw a crowd collected near the gate. After the police ran conveying the prisoner had left, the crowd began to run about here and there. He was frightened and began to run away. He was arrested by a police officer.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was the first witness examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that last Saturday a case of sedition was being tried in his Court. Shortly after he sat, an attempt was made to raise a cheer in the back part of the Court. There were about 500 people in the Court. He warned them through his interpreter that if any noise or disorder took place the Court would be cleared at once. After that no further attempt to cheer or make any noise was apparently made until the time came for the case to be adjourned. When the case was adjourned and the police were taking the accused away out of the Court, the people in the Court seemed to rise up on the benches in a solid body and cheered and made great noise, so much so that when he said "Order in Court," "Order in Court," he doubted whether he made himself heard. People in Court followed the police, who were taking the accused, shouting, and downstairs shouts and cheers were renewed. An application had been made to him for the return of certain property, alleged to have been stolen, to the complainants, and this was the next matter before him. While he was taking evidence in this matter, the cheering and shouts and noise downstairs seemed to increase in volume. It caused great inconvenience to him in conducting that inquiry.

Mr. Bowen: Did you have to stop the work in your Court?

Witness: I gave Mr. Fahey instructions to give the order that persons guilty of disorderly behaviour down below should be arrested. In fact, it was very difficult to proceed at all with the work before me.

Mr. Bowen: Was the work of the Court stopped or delayed by this noise?

Mr. Kazi objected to the question as being leading.

Witness was then asked whether his work proceeded as usual.

Witness said that he did not recollect having actually stopped hearing the case. It was not a case but an inquiry. Every now and then tremendous noise occurred. It was, in his opinion, an interruption. He did not actually stop hearing the inquiry. But while he was writing or pursuing his work deafening cheers came up and in that way there was an interruption.

Mr. Bowen: Can you say approximately how long this noise went on?

Witness: I should say about ten or twelve minutes: the accused were removed from the Court at about 5-30.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mahuvaker, witness said that he could not identify any of the accused as being in Court. Correcting, he said that he rather thought he remembered having seen the face of the seventh accused on that day. He could not identify him with any definite act. The crowd appeared to be behaving in a disorderly manner and he gave orders accordingly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, witness said that whenever important cases were heard in his Court people generally crowded to hear them. The crowd which assembled in the Court on this occasion appeared to have come as interested in the case. It began to come into the Court while he was hearing other cases. The people were quite orderly then. He did not notice the accused bowing to the crowd when he was being removed by the police. His attention was then directed towards the manner in which the crowd rose. He was not informed of the fact of some men being arrested that day. He first read about it in the papers. He did not think any disrespect was intended by the crowd towards him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haveliwalla, witness said that a large number of people were standing in the Court. They stood up on the benches with a view, he thought, to see the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, witness said that he thought some people shouted and some cheered. When they cheered they did not clap their hands. He could not say whether they uttered the word "Hurrah." It was a confused noise and very loud. He thought he saw the seventh accused in the Court on Saturday. He was not certain. The usual Court hours were from 11-30 a. m. to 5-30 p. m. He could not say that people outside knew that he was going to work after the Court hours. He did not think that they intended to interrupt the proceedings of the Court. He thought they were demonstrating on behalf of the accused.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Elton Cup" Hockey Tournament.

A very exciting game of hockey was witnessed yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage between the Byculla Education Society's Institution and the Boys' Union Hockey Club, which at first resulted in a draw of one goal each during the hour allotted for play; but with an extra five minutes each way, Byculla put in two more goals and thus came out winners. No eye-witness of the game could call it a scientific display of hockey—in fact there was a certain amount of roughness, or if not that, something very much akin to that, on the part of one of the combatants. Barring the game between the Rising Star Hockey Club and the Parsi Pioneers,(which, by the way, is to be replayed to-day owing to an objection to the ages of two players of the latter team) this was perhaps the best fought out game in the Tournament. One does not know which to admire most, the strong assault of the Byculla schoolboys or the splendid and skilful defence of the Union boys; but, if a choice were to be forced upon, it should unhesitatingly go to the Union boys. During the opening half, the play was very level and Harrison and Misquite scored a goal each for their respective sides. During the second half, it was all attack on the part of the school boys but, perhaps to their surprise, it was met with a defence that is very rarely seen in a hockey match. In a contest where one side is perpetually placing their adversaries on the defensive every player has his work cut out; but no spectator of the game could have failed to admire the admirable saves and clearings of H. Pelly (goal-keeper) and D'Cruz (left-back). To say the least, the former was decidedly the best goal-keeper this tournament has so for produced. With no score in the second half, it was decided to play an extra five minutes each way and it was clearly evident that the Union boys, who were the slighter in build, were fagged out; none-the-less they continued to play as puckily as ever. The pace was forced against them and they were scored off twice. The Boys' Union lost the game no doubt, but it was a defeat with honour, and the credit of playing the better game lies with them; and if ever there was a public disappointment, it was at the result of last night's game.

From the Bully-off, the Byculla schoolboys who were defending the southern goal at once opened the attack but the ball was shortly returned to midfield. Play up and down now ensued and H. Easdon and D'Cruz,the opossing left-backs,were clearing splendidly for their respective sides. Then after a dangerous position having been saved by D'Cruz, Harrison by an angular shot sent the ball between the Union flags amidst applause. But the Union boys were quick to retaliate and within a couple of minutes, after a shot by Hoogwerf having been kicked off by A. Woods (goal), Misquito sent it in to rest in the nets, thus equalizing. Now followed very even play. Both goals were assailed repeatedly and Easdon and D'Cruz were all alive to the danger. The Union custodian was, however, more often called upon than his friend at the other end and H. Pelly was always found ready. This sort of play continued till half time.

Score:—

B. E. Society's Institution..... 1 Goal.
Boy's Union Hockey Club ..... 1 Goal.

On change of sides, it was throughout a one-sided game—not the sort of game where the attackers have it all their own way, but an attack which drew forth a defence which was much more vigorous. From the Bully, up and down play ensued; then a corner, and shortly a Bully in the circle and again a corner was granted against the Union boys, but the latter's walls could not be pierced. The same sort of attack continued and Bullies on the Union 25-line were constantly awarded. It was all useless; the halves, backs and the custodian of the Union boys were ever ready to meet the danger. When there were about ten minutes to go, D'Cruz cleared to Alimo and the latter centered to Misquito but Easdon saved: a second rush by H. Powell was saved by the same back. During the rest of the time,the Byculla schoolboys were perpetually hovering round the Union flags, but all their efforts were in vain. Edwards and Harrison cleared to the centre skilfully but all the shots on the part of either Millard or Scott or Rickwood could not find a home.

Score:—

B. E. Society's Institution .....1 Goal.
Boy's Union Hocky Club .....1 Goal

The game having resulted in a draw, an extra five minutes each way was allowed and the Byculla schoolboys again placed their adversaries on the defence and after a shot by Scott having been kicked off by H. Pelly, Millard sent the ball in to score. Misquito now tried to run away with the ball but Easdon stopped him.

On change of sides it was clearly evident that the Union boys were worn out and Byculla pressed and Millard scored a third goal.

Score.—B. E. Society's Institution.—3 Goals.
Boys' Union Hockey Club.—1 Goal.

TEAMS.

B. E. S. INSTITUTION.

Goal.—A. Woods.
Backs.— H. Easdon, Low.
Half-backs.—Burgess, S. Woods, Hamilton.
Forwards.—Harrison, Millard (Capt.), Scott, C. Rickwood, Edwards.

BOYS' UNION HOCKEY CLUB.

Goal.—H. Pelly.
Backs.—D Orus, P. Powell.
Half-backs.—Alimo, A. Pelly, St. Anne.
Forwards.—H. Powell, E. Rodriguez, Misquito, G Hoogwerf, J. J. Rodriguez.
Referees.—Messrs. V. Hildreth and N. George.

PARSI PIONEE S VS. RISING STAR HOCKEY CLUB.

An objection having been lodged against the ages of two of the Parsi Pioneer players (said to be above 18), a meeting of the Committee was held yesterday morning in Esplanade Police Court, in Mr. A. H. S. Aston's (the President) chambers, and the following official circular has been issued:—

"Decision of Committee of Appeal in regard to Protest by Rising Star Club against Parsee Pioneers:—That the Parsee Pioneers acted in absolutely good faith on the certificates of parents in including the two players in their team, but that the Rising Star Club objected on the basis of the entries in the School Register, and that the evidence being too conflicting, it was decided, without prejudice to the question of age, that the match should be played again, the two players named being excluded."

The game will be replayed to-day, 4th June, on the Cooperage at 5-40 p. m.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Smith's letter re hockey, which appeared in your issue of to-day, I think that he was quite right in claiming a goal. So long as the ball itself is within the prescribed limits, it matters little where the player may be. Players, both in hockey and football, often run over the touch-line in their efforts to keep the ball in play.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 3. HOCKEY.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Perseus vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

A very interesting game of football was played last evening on the Oval between a team from His Majesty's Ships Perseus and the Bombay Gymkhana. During the first half the game was very contested and even, and no score was gained by either of the combatants. During the second period the Tars were the first to open account through Melville, which was replied to by an equalizing shot from Lay soon after. The play was of the same order, if not a trifle smarter, and as full-time was being piped, the Gymkhana narrowly missed being scored against.

SCORE.

H. M. S. Perseus.—1 Goal.
Bombay Gymkhana.—1 Goal.

TEAMS.

H. M. S. PERSEUS.

Goal.—Lane.
Backs.—Hill, Gibbs.
Half-backs.—Woods, Webster, Hulme.
Forwards.—Whittingdon, Banham, Melville, White, Hunt.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Street.
Backs.—Kelly, Elliot.
Half-backs.—Bellamy, Goodwin, Rowbottom.
Forwards.—White, Brewin,Lay, Crispin Vaughan.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

First Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 3.

The following are the first entries for the Civil Service Cup:—Mr. B. N. Barjorjee's Gyrtle, Lorette, The Butler and Conita II, Mr. J. E. Adam's Choto, Major F. Popham Young's Fabius, Mr. J. C, Fauntherpe's Devon, Mr. J. O. Sherrard's Flitch, Mr. F. W. Brownrigg's Lady Polly, Mr. Bunting's Son-of-a-Gun, Lieut.-Col. Daly's Bob Major, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Circus Girl, and Thakur Sripal Singh's Plover and The Point.

POLO.

The Simla Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 3.

In the Polo Tournament here to-night, the Viceroy's staff were beaten by the King's Dragoon Guards in a level game by three goals to two. The Umpires were Colonel Delisle and Major Lechy.

The Teams were—the King's Dragoon Guards—Captains Reuton, Clifton, Brown, and Rasbotham and Mr. Wienbolt. The Viceroy's Staff—Captain Lord Francis Scott, Colonel Brooke and Captains Keighley and Gibbs.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 3rd June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	3	11	50 a. m.	2	35
Suez	3	14	35	0	25

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (31-1-08).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (31-5 08.)

Bhamo route to China right (3-6-08.)

There is no place where charity is so abused as at Bath, the Rev. T. P. Radford-Kirk, a curate in that city, declares, If he were to be born again, and under poverty-stricken circumstances, with the power of deciding on the place, then he would chose Bath, because he could live comfortably on the charity of the public without doing a decent day's work.

A large fortune made out of a patent medicine has been left by Mr. Alfred Bowne Scott, the head of the firm of Messrs. Scott and Bowne (Limited), the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion. Probate has been granted on his will, his property in the United Kingdom being valued at £174,947 gross. Mr. Scott, who was a citizen of the United States, left the whole of his fortune to his wife and children.

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

A Universal and International Exhibition will open at Brussels in the month of April 1910, and will last for at least six months. The four Universal and International Exhibitions previously held in Belgium, namely at Antwerp in 1885 and in 1894, at Brussels in 1897, and at Liege in 1905 proved eminently successful, and there is every reason to hope that their success will be equalled and even surpassed by the World's Fair now under organisation in the Capital of Belgium. The intended Exhibition will include, as to its chief divisions, the following Groups: Fine Arts, Education, Instruments and general methods connected with Letters, Sciences and Arts, Plant and general methods connected with Machinery, Electricity, Civil Engineering.—Means of Transport, Agriculture, Horticulture and Arboriculture, Forests.—Shooting.— Hunting.— Fishing.— Fruit gathering, Articles of Food, Mines.—Metallurgy, Decoration and furnishing of Public Buildings and private Houses, Yarns, Woven Fabrics, Wearing Apparel, Chemical Industry, Miscellaneous Industries Social Economy, Public Health.—Charitable Institutions, Practical Education. — Economic Institutions.—Female Handicraft, Trade.—Colonisation, Land and Sea Forces, Sports, Congresses and Conferences.

Brussels is extending day by day and the public Authorities do everything in their power to justify the name which it already has of being one of the finest Capitals of Europe.

Only recently its territory has been considerably added to by the incorporation of a large amount of land running alongside the Bois de la Cambre, the favourite resort of the Brussels people.

On this marvellously situated spot covering, as it does, more than 200 acres, halls and pavilions will be erected, ready to accommodate productions from all over the world.

Broad tree-set avenues will connect the Avenue Louise with the entrance of the Exhibition, while tramway lines will ensure communication with all the suburban districts of the City.

How delightful it will be for the visitors, after spending the greater part of the day in thoroughly going over the galleries, to be able to enjoy from the terraces, in the cool of fine summer evenings, the glorious scenery of the sunset lighting up in crimson the beautiful foliage of the grand trees of the forest—a magnificent frame encircling the vast arena where the workers of the whole world will soon gather to wrestle with each other in a courteous and peaceful manner.

The Exhibition grounds will be connected with the Belgian State Railways.

The Principal Palace as well as the Halls of the Exhibition will be built of iron and covered with hard materials; the Palace will be surrounded by a vast Park containing numerous attractions.

Adopting the idea suggested by the magnificent displays witnessed at Turin and Milan, the organisers contemplate the creation of an international section of Modern Decorative Art.

The Machinery Hall will have, annexed to it, a working gallery where numerous workshops will continually be in operation under the eyes of the public. Special attention will be paid to the installation of a compartment of small tools and of motors for performing work at home.

A special Palace may be reserved for Retrospective and Modern Exhibitions of Lighting appliances of every description.

As was done at the Liege Exhibition in 1905, Female Arts and Industries will be the subject of a special organisation.

With the view of giving effect to the resolutions adopted at the Congress of the World's Expension held at Mons in 1905, the Executive Committee will make it a point of arranging Groups in connection with Trade and Colonisation.

The programme will also include special exhibitions, temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Shows, Congresses, Conferences, Artistic Fetes and Competitions of all kinds, so as to afford visitors every possible attraction.

Further, the Executive Committee will give their patronage to the formation of a Commercial Bureau on the premises, which besides affording the exhibitor a means of protection of his interests at the Exhibition, will at the same time be a source of diffusion of his industry.

The Commercial Bureau will centralise all information concerning the industries represented; it will place. Engineers at the disposal of such visitors as may wish to be guided over the Exhibition and it will endeavour in every possible way, to promote the development of commercial intercourse between the countries gathered together at this World's Fair.

The necessary measures will be taken for protecting in Belgium patentable inventions, industria designs or models, and manufacturing or trade marks appearing at the Exhibition.

The Government will grant on the State Railways free transport of Belgian products returning from the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be treated as an actual bonded warehouse, foreign goods consigned to the Exhibition being allowed provisional duty-free importation, subject to being afterwards re-exported.

The general Regulations, the classification of exhibits and conditions of admission will very shortly be settled; a plan has already been adopted consisting in dividing the goods according to national Compartments, viz., grouping together the works and productions of each country combined with a system of general classification.

The price for space will include the expenses of general decoration and handling charges: exhibitors will thus be enabled to ascertain beforehand the exact outlay incumbent upon them.

A Lottery will be organised under the authority and supervision of the Government; the prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

An International Jury, appointed with the approbation of the Government, will undertake the allotment of awards.

The Belgian Government have appointed a Commissioner General to act as their Delegate to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition and foreign Sections, and a Commission will shortly be instituted for the purpose of inducing Belgian producers to concur, and of furthering their participation.

The Exhibition is placed under the High Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and the Honorary Presidency of H. R. H. Prince Albert of Belgium.

It has already secured the effective co-operation of the Belgian Government as well as the support of the City of Brussels.

The profits realised by the undertaking are to be applied to the organisation of Fetes and Rejoicings of an attractive character so as to draw people to the Exhibition and to the Capital, and the surplus, if any, will be devoted to a Fund of Public Utility.

The chief object of the organisers is to promote and develop international dealings, namely to extend outlets for Industry, to open up broader fields of action for Trade and moreover, to increase and multiply the commercial relations between all Nations.

The Executive Committee therefore warmly appeal to every Nation of the Globe, in the hope that all Countries will direct their combined efforts towards collecting at Brussels a large and choice selection of exhibits, in evidence of the importance attached to the pursuit of progress in every branch of human activity.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly three times the 1/1½ size.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
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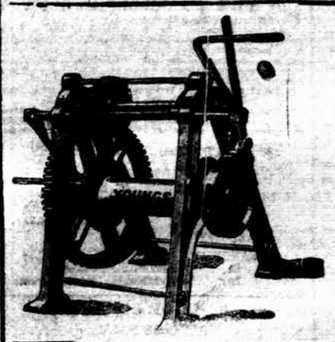

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908.

TRADE WITH TIBET.

BEFORE a meeting of the East India Association the other day, Mr. C. E. D. Black advocated the development of the trade and resources of Tibet, which, once attention has been drawn to the desirability of the effort, seems to be quite easy of accomplishment. Nearly every traveller who has journeyed in Tibet speaks more or less enthusiastically of the great mineral wealth of the country. Prevalsky, whose repeated explorations of the northern part of the country constitute him about the highest authority in respect of that region, declared it would become a second California, and Mr. Rockhill, while visiting the eastern tracts of the country, remarked that his gold purchased at Peking at the cost of twenty taels an ounce fetched only twelve or thirteen taels at Tachien-lu, so he was obliged to keep it to avoid loss. Gold-washing is said to be one of the commonest occupations throughout the country, as every stream seems to contain in its sands particles of the precious metal. This is corroborated by a Chinese description of Litang, which says that all the streams and hills contain gold-dust. There are also gold mines in the north and west, where the yearly out-turn is considerable. In addition to the well-known masses of Thok jalmy in Western Tibet, Colonel Waddell, in his book, mentions another auriferous tract to the south-east of the Yamdok Lake in the north of Bhutan, at the source of the Subansari or Golden River of Assam, in the lower reaches of which are many colonies of gold-washers. Again, a few days' journey due east of Lhasa is a reef which, according to the Nepalese Consul at that city, yields the best gold. Rich deposits, too, exist at Lit'anz further east.

There are other minerals of economic value, but before the development of these resources can make much progress, the trade in wool can be fostered. Long ago the late Sir John Edgar drew attention to the great and inexhaustible supply of the finest wool which Tibet might supply. He also pointed out that if a good through road were opened via Sikkim, the Jelep-la Pass and Chumbi, large quantities of cows and sheep, ghi and wool, the real wealth of Tibet, would find their way into India. The road has been improved since then, but its condition is still not wholly satisfactory. Mr. Black assures us that the bleak uplands support an extraordinary quantity of animal life—goats, yaks, and antelopes, the arid air rendering the wool firm and soft and hence very valuable. The common breed of goat in Tibet is the shawl wool goat, so-called from the fact that beneath the outer coarse hair there grows another thin coat of very fine hair like down, called *pashm*. For a long time *pashm* was the only kind of wool imported into Kashmir and Punjab and acquired a wide fame in the form of Kashmir shawls and Rampur chuddahs. But in some parts the special value of this important product—the felted silk under wool, as Colonel Waddell calls it—appears to be unknown and hundreds of tons are wasted annually, for in many parts the Tibetans do not collect it either from the yak when shedding its winter coat in spring, or from the goats or sheep. Part of the ordinary wool is made up in the country. At Lhasa and in the surrounding districts they turn out very thick, warm and stout blankets, which are said to make capital travelling rugs. Nomads weave coarse stuffs out of the wool, and some good specimens are found in Gyantse, where excellent rugs and carpets are made. Mr. Grenard describes one particular Gyantse product as a marvel of human industry—a stuff thinner than cloth, but supple, strong, warm, smooth and glossy, very different from the poor specimens often brought back by European travellers.

In return for these goods it is urged we can send them more grain and piece-goods and add others to the already long and miscellaneous list of goods in the way of dying materials, precious stones, pearls and coral, sugar, tobacco, metals and manufactures of metals. An opportunity also presents itself for pushing Indian tea, in brick form, into Tibet. At present the wants of the Tibetans are supplied from Western China; the Chinese gardens east of Darchendo or Ta-chien-tu supply most of the tea consumed in Eastern Tibet, besides furnishing enormous quantities to Lhasa for local use and for despatch westward and southward, including Ladakh and Bhutan. Mr. Black tells us that enterprising tea-planters in the Duars have commenced the manufacture of tea-bricks for the Tibetan market as the brick is the only form of tea which the Tibetan will buy, and the Indian brick has already been found satisfactory. Naturally the Chinese will encourage all the opposition they can, but that must be overcome—indeed it has been to some extent, for thirty million pounds of Indian tea are now being sent into the country annually Tibetan officials display great indifference towards our traders, but the ordinary people are very friendly and do not hesitate to express their satisfaction that trading facilities are being extended. Still the greatest obstacle in the way of extended trade is the want of communications. The subject will require very careful handling as it will be necessary to induce the Tibetan authorities to do their share of the work. The principal routes, in the words of Mr. Black, radiate towards the capital from the four points of the compass, but it is worth noting that the largest and most difficult route into Tibet is that which connects with the Russian possessions beyond Chinese Turkestan and Northern China itself, and the shortest and easiest route is that which leads from Bengal through Sikkim or Bhutan to Lhasa. We are four hundred miles away; Russia is a thousand. We must make the most of this natural advantage.

"TOLL FOR THE BRAVE."

BY the death of Sir Redvers Buller the three Generals whose reputations were broken in South Africa pass from view. The others were Sir William Gatacre and Sir Henry Colvile. Sir Charles Warren, who commanded at Spion Kop, still lives, as do a number of lesser officers who did not shine conspicuously in the campaign. But with no man in the history of the war was there such real tragedy as with the shattering of the reputation of Sir Redvers Buller. Everybody is familiar with the General's career up till the ill-fated year 1899. But to-day, through the mists of distance, and the miles of columns of controversy which raged around the name of Sir Redvers Buller since he committed his famous indiscretion at the Queen's Hall seven years ago—who would assert with conviction that he erred sufficiently to merit being relieved of his command and placed on half-pay? When General Buller arrived in Capetown the battle of Elandslaagte was hardly a week old, and within the next month the Boers had shut up Sir George White and his army and overrun the "Garden Colony" to within forty miles of Pietermaritzburg. Sir Redvers arrived at Durban on November 25th, 1899, and on the following day began the British advance to the Tugela. By December 11th nearly twenty thousand men had been concentrated at Frere, with five batteries of Field Artillery and a Naval battery of two 4·7 guns and fourteen 12-pounders from the *Terrible*. With this force Sir Redvers Buller, on December 15th, delivered his memorable attack on the Boer position at Colenso. Its disastrous result will long be fresh in the memory of Britishers. Ten British guns were lost; and nine hundred men were killed, wounded, or missing. After this first failure, which General Buller attributed mainly to the loss of the guns, there was a long pause in the hostilities in Natal. Of this the Boers took advantage, extending their lines of trenches until they covered a front of over twenty miles, while on the British side troops continued to arrive from Durban and every endeavour was made by constant reconnoitring to discover that "way round," without which, it seemed, the Boer position would prove impregnable. On January 6th the enemy delivered their famous assault on Ladysmith. Sir George White at 3-15 in the afternoon reported by heliograph that he was very hard pressed; and Sir Redvers Buller sent all his available troops to make a demonstration to Colenso, the only result being, however, that the trenches there were all occupied by the enemy.

Four days later General Buller began his second attempt to relieve the garrison. On January 10th Lord Dundonald, with the cavalry, marched out north-west to Springfield, and on the following day they seized Potgieter's Drift. At this point on the 16th General Lyttelton's brigade crossed to the north bank of the Tugela, and on the 17th Sir Charles Warren also crossed at Trichard's Drift further west The fighting of the next few days was of the severest character, and culminated in the disaster of Spion Kop, and the withdrawal of the British Army once more to the south bank. In this second unsuccessful attempt nearly 1,700 officers and men were reported killed, wounded or missing. A third attempt was made on February 5th, when the Tugela was again crossed and Vaal Kranz occupied. Sir Redvers Buller was reported to have declared that he had now the key to the road to Ladysmith in his hands, but on the 7th, nevertheless, the mountain was evacuated, and a further withdrawal ordered. Finally, as is known, General Buller marched eastward to Colenso once more; and on February 14th occupied the hill of Hlangwane. This had formed on December 15th the Boer left, and even then it was the opinion of some that its capture would enable our guns to command the enemy's trenches. It now proved, in fact, to be the key of the position; and though, even after it had been won, General Buller's army had, as at Pieter's Hill, to encounter fighting of the fiercest kind, Ladysmith was finally relieved on February 28th. The total cost to the relieving army had been upwards of five thousand men killed, wounded and missing.

There can be little doubt that General Buller had the toughest job of any General to perform. However, it was not in South Africa that his glorious reputation was really blasted. It was at the Queen's Hall in London at a dinner to celebrate the return of the service section of the Queen's Westminsters, whose popular Colonel, Sir Howard Vincent, passed away a few weeks ago. Sir Redvers had long since returned from the war; and had received the handsome appointment of the command of the first of Mr. Brodrick's new Army Corps. However, at the Queen's Westminsters' dinner, Sir Redvers took the opportunity of replying to certain anonymous attacks which had of late been levelled at him in the papers with regard to a certain telegram sent by him to Sir George White in Ladysmith, advising him to destroy his books and cyphers and make the best terms with the Boers he could. In thus allowing himself to be "drawn" into the glaring limelight of controversy Sir Redvers committed the mistake of his life. With all his failures in South Africa, with the famous "Surrender" telegram in the archives of the War Office, Sir Redvers had nevertheless been given the greatest "plum" within the gift of the then Secretary for War. Moreover, Sir Redvers was "covered" by his well-known resolution never to reply to outside criticisms. Only six days before his famous speech he had replied privately to a correspondent as follows: "I never contradict any statement of an anonymous writer in any newspaper; and I hardly ever pay attention to any statement, whether anonymous or not. There is nothing in the cutting you send me which, from my point of view, would make me depart from what I have always found to be a salutary rule." If Sir Redvers had continued to shelter himself under this principle he might have been an honoured member of His Majesty's forces to his death. But the bait was too tempting, and safe in his new and high command, Sir Redvers forgot that even Generals must observe the rules of discipline. It is not difficult to imagine his astonishment when a few days later the War Office issued the following: "In consequence of the speech delivered by General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., on 10th October, the Commander-in-Chief, after full consideration of all the circumstances, and of the explanations furnished by Sir Redvers Buller, has recommended that he be relieved of this command. Action has been taken accordingly, and Sir Redvers Buller has been placed on half-pay. The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major-General Sir John French, K.C.B., to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps, the appointment to take effect when Sir John French's services are no longer required in South Africa." Thus was completed the humiliation of a fine soldier and a brave man. Sir Redvers to the last retained the confidence of Tommy Atkins, whose true friend he was in peace and war. Sir Redvers owed his final misfortune to a momentary failure to remember that "least said, soonest mended."

THE Merchants' Golf Competition, at Calcutta, was won by Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., with a score of 562.

CASES of running train thefts are of frequent occurrence on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A large amount of property has been stolen, but the police have failed to make any capture.

COLONEL ROOS KEPPELL, Acting Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is going to Simla to discuss Frontier affairs with the Government of India.

IN view of the present situation in the money market, the Government of India have decided, with the Secretary of State's permission, to increase the half million of sterling Bills offered for sale to-day, to one million sterling. This should have a material effect in steadying the Exchange.

REFERRING to the Telfourd Premium awarded by the Council of the C. E. Institute to Mr. R. R. Gales, Engineer-in-Chief on the section of the Nilgiri Railway between Coonoor and Ootacamund, for his paper on the Curzon Bridge over the Ganges at Allahabad, the "Pioneer" says:—"No Government favour or recognition descended upon the author; if the Curzon Bridge had been a district famine work less notice could not have been taken of its completion. It is pleasant therefore to see that Mr. Gales's achievement has been appreciated in his own profession. There are many sorts of Government honours, but there is only one Telfourd Premium; and an Engineer with his heart in his profession must feel that he is better rewarded with that prize than with one of those ambiguous distinctions which according to circumstances may be equally used for making merit or putting off importunate mediocrity."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SHANGHAI MARKET.

The Recovery in the U. S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Shanghai market reports, dated April 16, are again discouraging. Yet Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co., say that there is a steadconsumptive demand for old-established chops of staple makes in grey and white goods. They remark that the actions are supplying a large part of what is wanted for current requirements, and "although that method of selling is deprecated by competitors in this market, it is a system that has successfully survived the vicissitudes of the trade for the past thirty-four years." It is suggested that the auction prices have lately been well maintained in the circumstances, and that these actions have been of advantage in getting goods into circulation while the market generally has been so stagnant. Messrs. Ilbert and Co. give a poor account of things, and they give the following causes for the present depression:—(1) Restriction of credit by the Chinese banks, brought about by fear of losses in dealing with customers who have lost money owing to bad trade and other causes. (2) Withdrawal of capital from the North caused by unrest and insecurity regarding the future, both political and financial. For example, Newchwang exchange on Shanghai is 25 per cent. discount owing to absence of hard money, instead of 5 per cent. premium in ordinary years. (3) Heavy likin charges on cargo transported by rail, the likin in some cases amounting to considerably more than the freight. (4) Depreciation of copper cash, which has reached a climax; depreciation of subsidiary silver coinage, the bulk of which is at a discount of over 15 per cent. as compared with Mexican dollars. (5) General fear that a future decline in prices may be impending, the fall in cotton and forced sales at auction contributing to increase distrust in the future. Though these might seem to point to a long continued stagnation, Messrs. Ilbert comfort us by the remark that China is a country of surprising and rapid changes.

Mr. H. Clews, writing on May 2 at New York gives a comparatively favourable account of the stock market. He urges, however, that applications for new capital should be made with discretion, as "it is probable that there will be sharp discrimination by both bankers and investors in the placing of new issues," and any attempt to force the pace may bring a sharp reaction. On the whole the position is, Mr. Clews considers, that the recovery in the stock market, begun three months ago, continues, and this recovery should soon extend to the business world:—In the textile trade there is much depression, but the outlook is brighter. Production of both cotton goods and woollen is being curtailed to the extent of 20 and 30 per cent. Prices have declined 20 per cent. and over; wages and raw materials have also fallen, so that the textile industry has reached a point in the process readjustment which places it in a position to respond to the first signs of business improvement. Railroad earnings indicate still a largely diminished volume of traffic, and it is remarkable that 375,000 idle cars are reported when we remember what a scarcity there was a year or two ago. The most encouraging feature in the States is the crop outlook, which is generally very good.

The recently formed Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has issued a circular to its members calling attention to the desirability of making export quotations f.o.b. Manchester in all cases where there are suitable shipping facilities and where the cost of placing goods free on board are less at Manchester than at other ports. It seems that many manufacturers whose premises are nearer to the Manchester Docks than to any other port continue the old custom of quoting "f.o.b. Liverpool," "f.o.b. Hull," "f.o.b. London," or "f.o.b. any port," although by quoting "f.o.b. Manchester" they could either secure for themselves a substantial saving in charges or give their customer the inducement of a slightly lower quotation. The Council of the Association "believe that all manufacturers of export articles realise that the full development of the cheapest route from their premises to the ship will strengthen their position for competing with other districts." This object would, they point out, "be attained if the sellers in this district would adopt the practice of making f. o. b. Manchester their initial price, and adding thereto, when quoting alternatively f.o.b. at other ports, the extra charges that would have to be paid for inland transit. Their clients would doubtless appreciate the opportunity of availing themselves of the lower quotation." There is another important advantage in favour of Manchester—viz., that merchandise is loaded on board ship at the Manchester Docks in better condition than at more distant ports because it is subjected to less handling. Regular lines of steamers now sail from Manchester to most of the principal ports of the world, and it is obviously of importance to the trade of the district that the owners of the steamers should be encouraged to maintain, and increase their Manchester sailings, inasmuch, as their competition has materially cheapened the exportation of the merchandise of the district.

In this connection we may cite an example which has just come to our knowledge, showing the way in which considerable sums of money may be absolutely wasted by inadvertence in tendering. An engineering firm in the West Riding of Yorkshire recently tendered for a colonial Government contract, and made their price for delivery f.o.b. Liverpool only. The tender was accepted, and it was then brought to their notice that if they had tendered for delivery f.o.b. Manchester at the same price they would have made an additional profit of from £200 to £250 on the contract, or, if they had preferred to do so, they might have reduced their tender by that amount without sacrificing any part of their profit. The total weight involved in this case was perhaps a thousand tons, and so far from there being any advantage in shipping from Liverpool, the cargo would have been carried from Manchester not only at the same rate but actually in the same ship or ships as from Liverpool. In this case, of course, nothing was lost except the extra cost of sending the goods to an unnecessarily remote port for shipment, but if it had happened that another tender, equally acceptable in other respects and a couple of hundred pounds lower, had been sent in by a rival firm the West Riding firm would have lost the contract altogether, with the whole of the profit derivable from it. This would have been a heavy price to pay for overlooking the cheaper method of shipment, but in these days of close competition the fate of valuable contracts is often decided by comparatively small differences in price, and the case may serve as an example of the importance of carefully comparing the cost of putting goods on board ship at different ports.

The Japanese trade returns for the first quarter of the current year show a great falling off in the exports of Japanese cotton yarn and piece goods The values are as follows:—

	March quarter. 1908 Yen.	1907 Yen.	Decrease. Yen.
Cotton yarn	5,616,693	8,403,680	2,786,987
Cotton tissues.....	2,652,253	3,705,514	1,053,261
Cotton towels.....	369,977	485,563	115,986

On the other hand, although there is a decrease in the value of cotton yarn imported (354,571 yen, against 436,636 yen) there are substantial increases in the imports of cotton piece goods into Japan, the values being:—

	March quarter. 1908 Yen.	1907 Yen.	Increase. Yen.
Shirtings and prints	1,434,186	795,973	738,213
Cotton satins and umbrella cloth	1,837,933	1,291,101	546,832

The syndicates which control practically all the cotton mills of Canada gave notice last month of a general reduction of wages of 10 per cent. This step had been in contemplation for some time past, as, according to the statement, of the managers, wages have risen 25 per cent. during the past two years. Besides having to bear their share of the recent depression, the Canadian mills have been badly hit by competition from New England, where the operatives are working on a reduced wages scale. The new Canadian scale went into operation on May 1. It was not expected that the cotton operatives would submit without a struggle, but apparently no move has been made by the Federation of Textile Workers, to which most of the operative belong.

The fact that a deputation on the subject of dust in cardrooms was received by the Home Secretary last week will hardly surprise those familiar to any extent with the interior of cotton spinning mills. One mill certainly differs materially from another in this respect, and although some allowance should doubtless be made for differences in the character of the raw material it would seem that conditions might in many cases be considerably improved by the introduction of an adequate system of ventilation. It appears to be generally admitted that the conditions prevailing in some mills are injurious to health, and it does not seem beyond the scope of mechanical contrivances already existing to provide a remedy. The improvement effected in respect of the removal of fluff from certain flannelette raising rooms by an adequate system of exhaust may well serve as an object-lesson to spinners and others who may require convincing.

Some improvement is noticeable in the attitude of American buyers with reference to the linen trade, which has suffered seriously for some time past owing to the lack of demand from the United States. The week-end arrivals by the Cunard boat included several representatives of New York and Chicago "heavy departments," and although the buyers are evidently not disposed to give out orders with a lavish hand purchases for some time past have been on such a conservative basis that stocks are less unwieldy than formerly. Of late entries of linens for export through the Manchester consulate have displayed a tendency towards increase, although a few years ago the State Department at Washington objected to entries for invoicing at consulates, within whose area the goods represented were not produced. This ruling seriously affected the returns of the Liverpool and London consulates, which have very few textile mills within their districts, although figuring as large shippers of various fabrics to the United States. Competition for home trade linen orders continues very keen—notwithstanding a diminished output at Dunfermline and Belfast. Through Manchester shippers larger orders have, however, been booked for Buenos Ayres, which now ranks as the leading textile importing centre of the South American Continent. Havana, however, does not buy as much as in the palmy days of the Cuban linen trade, and the demand from British colonies is now of much greater importance than that from Cuba. Some of the new fancy effects in linens, produced by the swivel attachment to looms, are, however, meeting with success in Havana, New York, and Buenos Ayres. They have also gone well in Melbourne and Sydney.

A severe and prolonged struggle is now in progress between a Sydney hat-making firm, Messrs. C. Anderson and Co., and the felt hat trade union of Australia, with reference to the alleged importation by the former of British workmen under contract during a strike. The firm has been at war with the union since September last, and is alleged to have flatly refused to comply with the provisions of the Federal Contract Immigrants Act, which forbids the introduction of imported labour during a strike and requires all contracts to be reviewed by the Minister for External Affairs. Messrs. Anderson have, it is said, brought out over 30 British workmen within the past few years under agreements which have been used as a weapon to fight Australian trade unionists. A batch of cases against the firm was being investigated by the Commonwealth Crown Law authorities when the mail left. The latest of the batch concerns three British hatters who, finding on their arrival from England recently that a strike was in progress, left Messrs. Anderson's works and laid an information before the Federal Government. The Australian unionists declare that they welcome British workmen, provided the newcomers do not undersell their labour.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Ceylon thanks, through the medium of the Government "Gazette," all those who organised celebrations in connection with Empire Day, 1908, "for their assistance in the cause of Empire." His Excellency noted with appreciation the widespread loyalty displayed in this manner by all classes, both official and non-official.

MRS. ADAMS, the widow of the Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., an Army chaplain, has presented a portable altar table to the parish of Stow, near Downham Market. Mr. Adams carried this altar table from Kabul to Kandahar when Earl Roberts made his famous march. Mrs. Adams has also given the parish the credence table which her husband used in the same campaign. The articles, together with a front removed from the parish church during the reign of Charles I., which for the last fifty years has been doing duty as a flower pot in the rectory gardens, are to be placed in a new mission church now in course of erection.

MRS. MARY E. LATEY, president of the Olympia Mining and Milling Company, of Kingdon Springs, Arkansas, is now in London. She was left a widow with two small children, and would probably have made a name as a musician, for she had abundant talent, but for the fact that she refused to have her children to go on the stage. So she settled down as a teacher, and then joined with friends to buy land in Arkansas during the zinc rage. Mrs. Latey soon took control of the mines, steered them through two strikes, and made them pay, and founded the town of Kingdon Springs around them.

THE INCREASING BURDEN.

FINANCE BILL ADOPTED.

No Consideration for Growing Liabilities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

In the House of Commons, last night, the second reading of the Finance Bill was adopted, and Mr. Lawrence Hardy's amendment, regretting that in view of the growing liabilities of the nation, attempt had been made to broaden the basis of taxation, was rejected by 367 votes against 124.

The speakers in yesterday's debate included Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Another Phase Reached.

AGREEMENT PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The latest phase of the Macedonian question is that Sir Edward Grey has sent Russia another note suggesting certain modification and amplification of points already largely settled.

It is believed that agreement is assured in the near future.

In view of a recent outrage in Macedonia, the Porte has addressed a fresh complaint to Athens, urging that efficacious measures shall be taken to prevent the Greek bands crossing the frontier, and calling attention to the activity of Greek officers, disguised as Consular Secretaries.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Hopes of Future Peace.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Chief of the Shaksevan Nomads, on the Persian frontier, has appeared before the Russian Commander, and has accepted the conditions of the Russian ultimatum.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Kurds Again Active.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Advices from Constantinople state that consequent on a complaint by the Persian Ambassador of a serious incursion into Persian territory in the Urumia region, and of devastation by Kurds, the Porte has telegraphed to the military authorities enjoining repressive measures.

THE UNIONIST FREE-TRADE CLUB.

Lord Cromer Succeeds the Duke of Devonshire.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Lord Cromer has been elected President of the Unionist Free-Trade Club in succession to the late Duke of Devonshire.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

English Short-Time Working Approved.

INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The International Cotton Congress in Paris is discussing the English short-time system of which the speakers generally approve.

The Prestwich and Oldham delegates hinted at the possibility of an international movement for the restriction of output.

AUSTRALIAN PENSIONS BILL.

Provision for Permanent Incapacity.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Commonwealth Pensions Bill provides for the payment of pensions to persons over sixteen years of age who are permanently incapacitated.

SITUATION IN SAMOS.

Quiet Restored.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Samos is now quiet. The members of the Government have fled, mostly to Greece.

The Porte promises to restore the autonomous regime when the commotion has subsided.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Lancashire has beaten Notts by nine wickets, playing on the Trent Bridge ground.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

M. C. C. has beaten Oxford University at Oxford by 42 runs.

The match at the Oval between Surrey and Essex resulted in a win for the former by an innings and five runs.

THE DERBY.

Won by a Rank Outsider.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The result of the Derby is as follows :—

Signorinetta	1
Primer	2
Llangwin	3

BETTING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

Signorinetta	100 to 1.
Premier	40 to 1.
Llangwin	100 to 8.

OTHER STARTERS.

Perrier	Royal Realm.
Eaton Lad	White Eagle.
Mercutio	Pom.
Mountain Apple	Rushcutter.
Norman III	Seasick II.
Orphah	Sir Archibald.
Vamose.	Ayote.

THE LATE SIR R. BULLER.

Widespread Regret.

THE DEAD PAST BURIES ITS DEAD.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

All the papers publish leading articles paying tributes to the late Sir Redvers Buller. They dwell on his exceptional qualities enabling him to win the love and confidence of masses of men, which qualities will be remembered when the controversy over his possible mistakes has been forgotten.

Mr. Botha has cabled his condolences to the family of the late Sir R. Buller, whom, he says he esteemed most highly.

KHEDIVE IN TURKEY.

Received in Audience by the Sultan.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Khedive dined at Yildiz Kiosk yesterday and was subsequently received in audience by the Sultan.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Trial of Seditious Preachers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

At Tinnevelly the Special Sessions for the trial of Subramania Siva and V. O. Chidambaram Pillay commenced at noon to-day, Mr. A. F. Pinhey presiding as Sessions Judge. Special precautions were taken to prevent a disturbance or demonstration. Armed reserve police constables were posted on the premises and at approaches to the Court.

Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Richmond, Additional Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused were defended by Sadagopa Chari, Vakil, and Mr. Peter Paul Pillay, Barrister-at-law, Madura.

In reply to the Court the Public Prosecutor intimated that out of the four charges under which accused were committed in the lower Court, he would cut out the charge in respect of the speech of the 26th February, and reduce them to three, namely, in respect of speeches delivered on 23rd and 25th February and 5th March.

Mr. Peter Paul Pillay raised the preliminary objection that the complaint did not satisfy the conditions prescribed by Section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, which lays down that the prosecution ought to obtain the sanction of the Local Government. The case was first brought against the accused under Section 108, and then under Section 107. What became of the proceedings taken under these sections accused did not know. Then suddenly the present charge was brought against them. Only formal sanction was received, being a telegram from the Government which mentioned nothing about the time and place of the speeches and how the accused were guilty of sedition. All these elements were absolutely wanting in the case.

Mr. Powell, replying, stated that the proper time for taking this objection was when complainant went into the box. He proposed to put in the prosecution first witness, when the legality of the sanction might then be questioned.

The case is proceeding.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Arrival in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding Southern Army, arrived at Madras yesterday from Travancore and left for Bombay in the evening. He visited Fort St. George, being shown round by Brigadier-General J. T. Evatt, D.S.O., and Captain F. W. H. Walshe, Brigade-Major.

MUNSHI MADHO TAL, Nawab Saiyed Mahammad, Mr. Merk and the Zikka Sahib of Nabha are likely to be amongst the non-official members attending next Monday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla, at which an announcement from the Government of India is expected as to the legislation decided upon in connection with the Anarchist movement.

MR. W. D. J. INDHOPE, Director of Agriculture on the Gold Coast, is studying the methods of rice and cotton cultivation in the Tinnevelly district.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Trial of Anarchists.

EVIDENCE OF EXPERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The six men charged with possessing bombs and other explosives at Harrison Road were placed in the dock of Mr. Thornhill's Court this afternoon and a crowd gathered to hear the evidence of Majors Black and Smallwood; but at the suggestion of Mr. Norton, the Barrister for the Crown, the press were allowed to remain, but prevented from reporting the evidence, as it was not thought desirable that knowledge should be extended more than absolutely necessary to other persons than the accused, so as to place it in the power of every person interested in the manufacture of bombs.

To-day Mr. Eardley Norton, counsel, appeared on behalf of the Crown and filed a formal petition before Mr. Barnacott, Joint Magistrate, Alipore, against Hem Chander Sen and Birenda Sen, who were arrested and brought from Sylhet in connection with the bomb outrage case, and in behalf of whom an application for bail had been made to the District Judge to show cause against the application on the 4th instant. The petition filed by counsel charges them with having committed offences under Sections 143,145,151,121 A, 122,123, and 124, Indian Penal Code.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

The School Final Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

Members of the School Final Examination Committee, who have been sitting at Ootacamund for over a fortnight, have now completed their labour. It is understood that the tentative scheme set out in a recent Government order has not been approved by the Committee and that a considerable departure will be made from it in its report. The Committee is said to be anxious that education should not be subordinated to any consideration of examination and that its final recommendation will involve a scheme which will be a test of progress of a boy in his school career from month to month, as the present examinations do not adequately conduce to this end. A sort of school-leaving certificate, based on an intimate knowledge of a boy's capacity, formed by the masters who have been responsible for his education in his school career, is believed to be contemplated by the Committee.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Madras University to enquire into the report upon the abnormal failures in the Matriculation Examination in recent years are also now at Ootacamund.

THEFT AT A TREASURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JUNE 3.

Judgment was given to-day in the treasury case theft of thirty thousand rupees in sovereigns from the Delhi treasury. The bags were found filled with sawdust. Two thousand sovereigns (new) from Bombay were stolen from the strong-room. Joti Parshad, the accused, was placed before Mr. Burdan, City Magistrate.

Mr. Brodway, Crown Prosecutor, Lahore, prosecuted. Mr. Lewin, from Delhi, defended.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and accused the police of flogging him to obtain a confession.

Twenty-six thousand rupees in gold jewellery and hundies were found at accused's house. The accused was charged with having in his possession property belonging to the treasury, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused's witnesses refused to give evidence. One witness committed suicide. He jumped down the well at the thana.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. All property found was to be confiscated by the treasury.

THEFT OF STONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JUNE 3.

An important case of theft is proceeding here. 77,000 cubic feet of stone from municipal quarries were stolen by a servant of Gopal Dass and three contractors. Part of the stolen property was sold to the Tramway Company, at Rori and Deborah. The case is adjourned till the 6th instant.

RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Station Staff Under Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The persons arrested by the police in connection with the recent railway accident near Ghaziabad are an assistant stationmaster at Ghaziabad named Monk; also the assistant stationmaster at Dasna who was on duty at the time of the accident. No stationmaster was arrested.

DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

IN the Darjeeling Mail assault case, being tried at Alipore, Mr. Coates, one of the complainants, is still in the witness-box. He denied that the kukri used on Mr. Smart belonged to either his or Mr. Smart's servants.

Mr. Radha Charan Pal has been re-elected by the Commissioners, at a meeting yesterday, to represent the Calcutta Corporation in the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report, for 1907.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Railway Board's Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1907 is to-day published. It contains details of the figures and statements made public, from time to time, during the past year, in connection with the railways; also statistics for reference.

The total mileage open at the end of March last was 30,206, besides 2,516 miles of railway under construction, or sanctioned for construction.

The additions made during 1907 to the rolling-stock of railways consisted of 229 engines, 736 coaches and 6,118 wagons; the numbers under supply being 514 engines, 1,879 coaches and 15,727 wagons. Subsequent to 31st December 1907, the provision of 89 engines, 406 coaches and 4,821 wagons has, in addition, been authorised.

The report states that the Railway Board consider the fitting of means of communication between passengers and guards and drivers a matter of great importance, and are strongly pressing for the more extended use of the appliance on all the lines.

The traffic in coal carried by the railways has increased from 11·19 million tons in 1906 to 12·19 million tons in 1907; while the earnings therefrom fell from Rs. 322·83 lakhs to Rs. 318·55 lakhs. The decrease in earning, with an increase in tonnage carried, was due, principally, to a reduction in the coal rates, for distances over 200 miles.

The average rate for all descriptions of goods carried per ton per mile was 5·18 pies, as compared with 4·42 pies in 1906, or just under ½ penny; while the average distance over which a ton of goods was carried was 176 miles, against 166 miles in the previous year.

The additional milege worked, with the largely increased traffic handled, and the increase in the train-mileage run necessitated a corresponding increase in working expenses.

Large sums were also expended, by the principal railways, in renewing their permanent-way and rolling-stock, and in strengthening bridges, and, as a consequence, the railways were worked during 1907 at 51·38 per cent. of gross earnings, against 49·88 per cent. in the previous year.

Proposals for working the Kalka-Simla Railway and the Nilgiri Railway and its extension to Ootacamund by electricity are still under consideration. The question of working the proposed Bhamo-Tengyueh railway, with electricity, is also being considered. The question of improving the Vizagapatan Port, so as to render it suitable for ocean-going steamers, is under consideration.

The figures published to-day show that the total railway staff in India now consists of 516,756 men, of whom 7,180 are Europeans, 9,982 Eurasians and 499,594 natives. Of the Europeans and Eurasians 13,816 are enrolled as Volunteers. There are also 7,140 children in railway schools, besides 11,678 apprentices and workmen under training.

As regards casualties, 834 persons were killed and 1,665 injured, in railway accidents in India, in 1907, compared with 1,614 and 1,494 in the previous twelve months, the increase in the number of casualties being due to the enhanced speed at which trains are now run.

DARING BORDER RAID.

Sleeping Garrison Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

THE following Press Communique was issued :—The Torawari Border Military Police post was attacked on the 28th May by a large party of raiders, who scaled the walls of the post about midnight and shot down most of the garrison, who were asleep. Six men of the police were killed, one was seriously injured and three escaped unhurt. The raiders, who have not yet been identified, looted the magazine and carried off several rifles and other property.

THE KHYBER REOPENED.

Difficulties Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The following Press Communique is published :—

The Khyber has been reopened to the passage of caravans, all outstanding difficulties as to place where escorts should be exchanged between British and Afghan local authorities having been amicably settled on the spot.

BURMA SECRETARIAT.

Collapse of a Roof.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

A portion of the roof of the Burma Secretariat, measuring 40 feet long by 20 feet broad, suddenly collapsed yesterday, fortunately without injuring anybody.

The room in which the mortar fell was used by the Educational Department, and Mr. Snow, Deputy Inspector of Schools, was in the office at the time. The recent very heavy rains are said to have been responsible for the roof falling in.

A United Provinces Excise Bill is before the Government of India for sanction.

Major Dew, Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, acts as Political Officer of the Khyber, vice Colonel Roos Keppel.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

MR. IMRE KIRALFY, as giant Showman of Exhibitions, has shown considerable skill in bringing the opening of the Franco-British display at Shepherd's Bush—"le Buisson du Berger" as the placards have it—up to scheduled time. It cannot be said to show much "finish" yet, but the main buildings and main points are complete and "all but" ready for the exhibits, and not a few of the exhibitors have their stalls open for inspection. The Exhibition Executive Committee have had to battle with weather that might be called pre-historic, so curious and destructive of all work were the outbursts of snow, hail and rain at a time when genial days and drying winds should have prevailed. The consequence was that the roadways had to wait for making, and the heavy traffic coming to Shepherd's Bush ploughed up the ground, creating deep seas of mud where the roads were planned. Though steam rollers and road constructors did wonders during the last fortnight, the rain that poured down relentlessly on the morning of yesterday, the opening day, and right through it, reconverted the untried roadways into mud morasses, with a consequence to the visitors that thronged the grounds, that defies description. In many places where unfinished work and debris added to the difficulties of locomotion, planks, one, two or three, as the case required, were thrown across the dire seas of mud, and on these access was had to the different parts of the Exhibition. Much of the ground has been raised and on the terraces so formed two hundred stalwart Guardsmen were marched a day or two before the opening to test the strength of the elevation. They "marked time" with force and precision, but failed even to make the artificial ground vibrate. A better test might have been found in two hundred Metropolitan police, but policemen's leisure is not as unlimited as the Guards men's, giving whom something to do must have been a crowning mercy. It is computed that half a quarter of a million visitors entered the turnstiles yesterday. By the time these crowds had negotiated their way over the walks in the pouring rain, the mud increased enormously, but no one seemed to to mind. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived punctually for the opening ceremony, as you will have seen from the telegrams and accounts in the London papers. They looked as cheery as if the sun shone all the time on their becomingly clad heads, the Princess wore a mauve costume and a perfect toque trimmed with exquisite pink roses, her fair shining hair showing up well under it. The Prince was in a cocked hat that completed his naval uniform and imparted a certain dignity to his appearance. The Royal couple had to walk through the mud, just as we all had, from court to court, on their way to the stadium where the lightly clothed athletes were to perform in the opening games. Less than half of the enormous stadium was roofed in, and here crowded the visitors—10,000 of them at least—who in fine weather could have been scattered more generously round the arena. Not an inch of covered space was unoccupied by the time the Prince and Princess arrived, and many were standing beneath the lowest tier of seats under a canopy of umbrellas, while the rain poured steadily and the cinder track for runners was gradually invaded by silent streams of water from the sloping cycle trace outside it. It was just as well that almost the first event in the open arena was a swimming and diving contest, for it was thoroughly in keeping with the weather.

It was pitiable to see the well-dressed crowd, the ladies in the prettiest and newest toilettes, men in irreproachable frock or cut-away coats, and silk hats, powerless to prevent ruin to their clothes from the downpour and the unavoidable ploughing through mud. Of the condition of shoes and nether garments, the less said the better. The most singular thing was the good humour with which every one faced the fatality, accepting without a murmur the fact that of the Exhibition there was very little to be seen except the outside of the buildings, so many of the pavilions were locked and barred, the glazed doors revealing any number of packing cases still intact. Here and there in the long halls one came upon stalls set out and ready, such as the Oxford and Cambridge University Press shows, a long interval apart, but both most interesting; the Salvation Army have a stall in order, with the legend on top "Save your Soul" in English and in French "Sauvez voter Ame"; the Religious Tract Society is also ready armed with a literary stall; Colman's mustard and many Chocolate specialists. Linen weavers, photographers and so on have opened their shows. But the exception is still the "finished" stall. Messrs. Lyons, in what a tea-seeker called their "Lion's Den", were dispensing tea at a terrific rate. The path to the Court of Honour was brilliant with flowers, and flowers play a large part in the decorations, leading brightness to the business aspect of the exhibits: soft muslins of varying hues drape the strictly utilitarian and unornamental roofs, and mitigate the glare; the French section is especially dainty in the colours chosen and in devices for lightening the severity of walls and windows. In spite of the horrible weather and the shocking ruin to one's clothes, yesterday was an experience I would not have missed for a great deal. The concourse of visitors were so good-humored, so gaily determined to be pleased, evincing absolutely no disappointment at closed doors and empty stalls, that gave a gratifying proof of the dogged resolution of pleasure-seekers to find what they came for—relaxation—at any price.

There are three Banks opened in the precincts, two English and one French, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, so that the *entente* is carried out in every detail. Foreign money can be changed with as much ease as it can be spent. Tons of small coin are held in readiness behind the Bank counters, having come thither in vans. No doubt the Banks are well policed, for the work they have undertaken is not without risk. They will take charge of each day's accumulation of money, over and above their legitimate banking business. The lighting is a magnificent undertaking; sixty miles of cable have been passed into the buildings and grounds, and the cost of this item alone is calculated at £40,000. There are alert armies of attendant officials clad in blue, red and gold uniform, who know all about the Exhibition and help visitors to find their way. The number of police on duty yesterday lining the roads and all about the Exhibition area was most reassuring, though apparently unnecessary, for a more orderly collection of human beings it would be difficult to see anywhere. How can so many policemen be spared from the general duty of protecting the public in the rest of London? Did many thieves and burglars take advantage of the deflection of guardians to Shepherd's Bush?

How the Exhibition is going to pay is a problem to the layman who learns the gigantic scale on which preparations for the expected visitors have been made. The chairs and seats alone cost a fortune, and the laying out of grounds and stocking with flowers and plants another and these, however necessary, are but trifles to the whole. Let us hope we may eventually make a fair exchange of our execrable English weather for a decent sample of the French article, which is generally dry and sunny. At present the sky looks threatening, rain has fallen all this morning and if this sort of thing continues it would fairly wreck the hopes of the Franco-British Exhibition Committee who have so far done their task well.

The little town formed by the group of courts and pavilions, separated by large and ornamentally laid out spaces, looks like an elegant garden city; the buildings are graceful and light in outline, all of pure cream-white, (How long will London smoke allow that?), the very reserve of the common-place and somewhat sordid Uxbridge Road and Wood Lane districts from which entrance is effected. The area covered is enormous, and to those who imagined that all parts of London are already built over, quite incredibly large. It is an exhausting journey to traverse the grounds, and to find one's way from court to court and from pavilion to hall or village. A stand of basket bath-chairs drawn by Auguste Vincent's band of uniformed men, is a welcome sight for the weary, though it was not easy on the opening day to get through opposing crowds in one. When the exhibits are all in place and the side shows going strong, I shall send you a true account of them, for the Franco-British Exhibition will repay many visits and will afford splendid occupation for sight-seers in London this year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

The leave granted to Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., is cancelled at his own request.

Privilege leave of absence was granted to Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., from the 1st April to the 19th May.

Privilege leave of absence for 60 days is granted to Captain A. C. Fraser, S. and T. Corps, from the date of Lieut. Alexander's arrival and assumption of his duties.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Captain H. E. P. Nash, Adjutant, 1st B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunters, from the 5th to the 9th June.

Senior Nursing Sister, Miss M. E. Katch, O.A.M.N.SI., Station Hospital, Colaba, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from 1st June.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 2—Col. Hutchinson, 14th Hussars, from Bangalore.
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.
Major Eyre, R. G. A., from Madras.
Lieut. Eeles, R. F. A., from Ceylon.
Lieut. Sildard, R. F. A., from Ceylon.
Captain Paul, A. V. D., from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 2—Major Beville, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Lieut. Eeles, R. F. A., to Kirkee.
Lieut. Sildard, R. F. A., to Kirkee.
Captain Paul, A. V. D., to Karachi.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain A. F. Hislop, 35th Scinde Horse, to Officiate as Brigade Major, Nasirabad Brigade, vice Captain H. B. Birdwood, on leave or until further orders. Dated 8th May.

27th Light Cavalry.—Major Ed de V. Wintle, 3rd and pro tem. 2nd Squadron Commander, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), on transfer, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Matthewes, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 21st May.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).—Major C. R. Elliot, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and E. A. W. Stotherd, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel St. G. L. Steele, or until further orders. Dated 8th May.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).—Major C. W. Somerset, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major F. C. Laing, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel F. B. W. Richardson, or until further orders. Dated 22nd March.

75th Carnatic Infantry.—Major S. B. Graham, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major H. W. C. Colquhoun, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hawks, or until further orders. Dated 3rd March.

102nd—King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Captain J. P. Stockley, Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain E. G. S. Trotter seconded, but to remain seconded for the present whilst employed with the Mewar Bhil Corps. Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant J. P. May, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant, and Lieutenant T. T. Oakes, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain J. P. Stockley, seconded. Dated 1st April.

Captain D. Paul, Army Ordnance Department, on appointment as Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, Mobile Artillery, Southern Army, reported his arrival at Poona on the 25th May, and took up his duties with effect from that date.

Captain D. Paul, Army Ordnance Department, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, Mobile Artillery, Southern Army, will proceed to Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind) to inspect the Q.-F. equipment in possession of the 29th, 40th, and 45th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery.

The following are the winners of the Musketry Trophies :—Marcks Shield and Deesa Cup (for the best shooting units British and Native respectively, in the Southern Army.)—6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), and 72nd Punjabis. Napier Memorial Shields—British Service :—14th Hussars. Indian Army :—102nd King Edward's own Grenadiers. Gillespie Memorial Cups—British Service:—2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Indian Army :—102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Francis Memorial Cup :—2nd Battalion Royal Scots. Harris Cup :—42nd Deoli Regiment. Rossetter Memorial Cup :—1st Battalion The King's (Liverpool Regiment). William Watson Cup :—6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Major Walton, 104th Infantry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment, vice Colonel Tritton, deceased.

Lieutenant M. A. S. Scott, R. E., will arrive in India about the 3rd July next for a tour of duty.

Approval has been given to the retirement from the service, of Major General H. W. Luperier, on an Indian pension.

Captain Gough, 15th Sikhs, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Bannu.

Lieutenant Knight, 60th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the 24th Mountain Battery, at Bannu.

Lieutenant Loring, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

A Government of India resolution on the telegraph watch system is likely to appear this week.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PARSI CHARITIES AND THE PARSI POOR.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S speech at the opening of the first chawl for poor Parsis, erected by the Parsi Building Society, is actively canvassed by the community. The general feeling, as far as I can ascertain it, is in favour of his outspoken and emphatic opinion that Parsi charities should, in the main, be confined to their own people. This is a question of degree, in which you cannot lay down any hard and fast rule. If charity must begin at home, surely it must not end there. Mr. Davar voiced the feeling of a majority of his co-religionists, when he said that the Parsis, in their eagerness for catholic charities, must not neglect their own poor. The vigorous exponents of this view condemn this trait, and affirm that there is enough want and misery and squalour among the Parsis to need all the money that the rich can spare for their relief. It must always be remembered that the Parsis have acquired fame by their philanthropy because it has known no distinction of caste or creed. The first Sir Jamsetji led the way in this respect by his magnificent charities. He took special care, at the same time, for his own people, extending his benefactions for their special behoof with a liberal hand. I should like the wealthy Parsis to adopt his principle, and follow his example. If the Hindus are sectarian in their charitable endowments, it is not right that the Parsis should imitate, as a measure of relation, an example which they vehemently deprecate. Such conduct will detract from their standard of public spirit and generosity, on which they pride themselves. They must show the better way to their neighbours. It must also be recognised that the Hindus are a vast community to be counted by millions, and diversified and divided by multitudinous sects and caste; and it is as much as they can do to mind their own affairs. Nay, the vastness and variety of the race is so immense and distracting, that Hindu charities are generally confined by the donors to their own particular class or sect. The Parsis stand in quite a different position. Their number is almost infinitesimal, in comparison with the Hindus, and I believe that the amount of poverty and misery among them is not greater than what must be accepted as inevitable in any community on earth. They are not so much in need of outside help. The Panchayet and other charitable funds are very large, and are capable of meeting all reasonable requirements, though, perhaps, not to the [illegible] extent. A certain amount of misery there [illegible] communities, partly the result of [illegible] will be among as [illegible] Every man must bear, ill-luck, and partly of folly. [illegible] if the poor to a great extent, his own burden, and [illegible] it were divested of this idea, which carries with [illegible] a sense of individual duty and responsibility, in consequence of a comprehensive and indiscriminate system of relief, it will effectually undermine their sense of honour, and independence, and self-help. It will ultimately prove a school for the breeding of beggars.

HELPING THE POOR.

Not that there are no beggars now among the Parsis, who go from house to house, telling a story of want and suffering, which in nine cases out of ten is fictitious. Their number is fortunately still very limited. When Lord Ampthill observed at the last Jamshedi Nowroz dinner in London that there were no beggars among the Parsis, he only meant, I suppose, that there were no street beggars. There are better ways of aiding the poor than by a system of alms-giving, having, of course, cases in which relief is indispensable, and is the only course that is open. In the ordering of their social affairs, it is possible for the Parsis to be a self-contained community. Their lowest class can earn a decent living by serving as cooks and maids and nurses in Parsi households. While the cry of distress is getting louder it is significant that the race of Parsi domestics has nearly died out. The poor, above the lowest class, can find an opening in small trades and humble occupations, and if they are fair and honest in their dealings, their own community can largely patronize them. What I want to urge upon my Parsi friends is that their rich must observe a sense of proportion in their charities, and must not listen—and they have not done so hitherto—to counsels of selfishness. It is currently reported among the Parsis that one of their richest men has willed away his entire fortune, amounting to about seventy-five lakhs, for the relief of distress, wherever it may be found in the world. This is an extreme example on the other side. Surely, his own brethren have a moral claim to a part of his fortune, which might have been devoted to their advantage in many better ways than mere almsgiving. A great deal has yet to be done for the advancement of technical and other education and for the introduction of useful and remunerative industries, and it is a fervent hope of the Parsis that the philanthropic gentleman will yet be persuaded to reconsider his decision. The question of the apportionment of funds between Parsi and other charities is of subordinate interest before the question whether the Parsi plutocrats of the present day entertain as kindly and benevolent feelings towards their own community as the "shuthias" of old. The impression is gaining ground among the Parsis that they do not, and they will share Mr. Davar's regret that the time has gone by "when the rich and the great men of the community looked upon their poorer brethren as their own children, whom it was their duty to protect and cherish." With a few exceptions, the latter-day Dives is found wanting as much in a catholic spirit, as in sectarian philanthropy.

THE TOWN BAND—ITS PROSPECTS.

The weekly band at the Victoria Gardens draws an enormous crowd, consisting of the middle and humbler classes. The band is not a permanent institution, and will last as long as the funds collected for the purpose will permit. There is no provision in the Municipal Act to cater for the public in this way. The desire of the public for a Town Band has, meanwhile, been whetted by the music at the gardens. The Corporation are willing to provide it, and they addressed Government, two years ago, requesting that they might be empowered by law to spend money for providing music for the people. Section 63 of the Municipal Act gives the Corporation discretion to sanction an outlay for various objects, such as the maintenance of libraries, museums and art galleries, the laying out of public parks, and "any measure likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or instruction." The Government has agreed to include provision for music in this section, "when any further amendment of the Act becomes necessary." The matter having long remained stationary, a public citizen, impatient of delay, wrote a somewhat peremptory letter to the Corporation, in which he argued that "it is an acknowledged fact that the public performance of music has its own hygienic advantages; it is a pleasant and refreshing recreation to the populace, and specially to the poorer classes, who have very few opportunities of acquiring the pleasures of the world." The writer was evidently of

opinion that the general discretionary powers vested in the Corporation, under Section 63, to spend money on any object likely to promote health or convenience, were ample enough to cover any provision which may be made for music. If the section can bear such an interpretation, it might authorize almost anything. As the able counsel, to whom the case was referred for opinion, said, "it might be said that as music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, it would promote public safety to provide a band!" If the wide interpretation sought to be given to the general provisions of the Act were admissible, then the Corporation need stop at nothing. They may open theatres and organize free excursions by sea and rail for the people. They may provide cheap and plentiful food for the poor, and, in fact, do anything under cover of the discretionary power given to them to "promote public safety, health or convenience." I do not think the public will have to wait much longer for a Town Band, as the Government have lately informed the Corporation that the amendment will be included in a Bill to be shortly introduced into the Legislative Council. This is how the matter stands at present.

SKULL AND CROSS-BONES.

We are informed by Reuter that the Commission of the Russian Dumas on the drink question has reported in favour of removing the Imperial Eagle from vodka bottles, and substituting the skull and cross-bones as a warning against excess. Supposing it were obligatory on liquor shop venders in this country to display on their signs these ghastly emblems of mortality, I do not know if his customers will drink even a dram the less for the grave warning. I think that publicans and customers alike need a more effective restraint than the moral rebuke implied in a representation of skull and cross-bones. A few days ago, the Bombay papers recorded an inquest on an unfortunate young mill-hand, who had died from excessive drinking. The deceased and his father had been drinking in the same liquor shop near their house till 11 p.m.: when the father went home, leaving his son behind. At 2 a.m. the young man was found lying dead in a pool of blood at the entrance of the chawl where he was living. It is very probable that he must have consumed a great quantity of liquor by the time his father left him in the midst of his carousal.

Yet the senior was evidently unconcerned, and his moral sense was in no way shocked. He had, of course, no idea that, before sunrise, his son "of the fulness of his life, would leave an empty flask." It is not only that the lower classes have absolutely no notion of the virtue of temperance, but they have no idea of the physical evils of intemperance. The fatal example of the young working man will, therefore, be lost upon his neighbours. They will reflect that it was his destiny that he should go reeling home at night, and find his death near his own door-step. We do want temperance missions to instruct the masses on the evils of immoderate drinking, and to wean them by the gentle arts of persuasion from a habit which ruins them in morals, money and health. But we do not want picketting undertaken by men from mixed motives, who will resort to annoyance and intimidation, when persuasion has failed to do its work. Again I wonder, if the publican should not be held to account in cases like that of the mill-hand. Can there be no restraint on his serving a man who is dead drunk, and who, as in this instance, was drinking himself to death? He cannot be expected to foresee a fatal end to a drinking-bout, but he can certainly know when he might stop paying his customer with more, and ever more, liquor. If no law can be made prohibiting the liquor vender from serving, when his clients have reached a certain stage of inebriation—and there are obvious difficulties in the way—is it too much to expect that even the "wicked publican" might feel the moral turpitude of filling the glass to the man who has already drunk so much that he scarcely knows what he is doing?

DION.

NANA SHANKARSHETT AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I read "A Hindu's" letter in your issue of Friday last on the subject of the plague and the Hon'ble Jagannath Shankarshett's bust at the Sonapur Cremation Grounds, I thought the problem of the Plague was nearing solution and that a great useful discovery had been made and that your correspondent had traced the advent of Bubonic Plague in Bombay to the placing of the bust of that great representative Hindu within the Burning Ground enclosure. A careful perusal of the letter, however, shows that that innocent bust has as little to do with plague as the man in the moon. There is no attempt in the letter to establish such a connection, but this much is clear, that the bust there is an eyesore to the writer. He thinks the bust there is an obstruction and an archæological blunder, and gently insinuates that if that relic is to be there then the busts or portraits of other eminent Hindus, contemporary with Shankarshett, should also adorn the place facing the blazing pyres. He thinks such a place, according to Hindu notion, is not for such relics. Where, by the by, is it laid down in the Shastras as to what objects should or should not be at such places? Is that building there with its books and portraits a permissible accessory? Are those useful iron rests, screws and screens, helping incineration, allowable there? As a matter of fact, when a Bombay Municipal Commissioner—in advance of his time—consulted orthodoxy about putting up a crematorium there for optional use, many years ago, orthodoxy considered these useful iron appliances a desecration of the ground, and yet these conveniences are used without demur up to this day and their removal now would raise a hue and cry from the Hindu public. Again, may I ask why "A Hindu" has suppressed the fact that it was due to the strenuous efforts of the Hon'ble Jagannath Shankershett that the present Cremation Ground on the Queen's Road remains where it is? Is it any wonder then that his bust there commemorates that fact and reminds the mourners how grateful they ought to be to that great man for winning from a sympathetic Governor the concession to let Sonapur Ground alone for the general Hindu public of Bombay? I may assure "A Hindu," that if any other representatives of the community have an equal claim on the gratitude of Hindu mourners in an equal degree, for that concession, the Hindus as a body, orthodox or otherwise, will not have the least objection to see their effigies in bronze or marble occupying that awful enclosure. The Hindu is indifferent in such matters and a millionaire driving his coach and four to-day along the Queen's Road is content if to-morrow his earthly remains are carried to Sonapur on an extemporised litter made of two bamboo sticks and a piece of matting. A Hindu has no sentiment or a æsthetic consideration in these matters; at any rate in this part of India. Talking of obstruction, has it ever occurred to your correspondent, under what difficulties at all times and in all seasons the Hindu carries his dead through the footsore path along the Musalman graveyard? So, even at the burning ground, vanity does not end nor do caste jealousies cease! An attitude of mind such as that displayed by "A Hindu" must make Europeans, Parsis and Mahomedans smile in sheer pity! How cruel to connect plague with the revered memory of a great and good man whose name is a household word not only in this City but in whole Maharastra!—Yours, &c.,

T.

June 3.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I want to devote this letter to the consideration of certain experimental measures which I wish to recommend as calculated to lead to important developments. I know that there are educationists who regard the very fact of a measure being advocated as an experiment as sufficient ground for its condemnation. Thinkers, however, are agreed that progress in all sciences and arts (and Education is both) depends on experiment. And if any are scandalized at the idea of public money being spent on mere experiments in Education let them send for the reports of the Educational work of the London County Council or of the Council of Birmingham, or Manchester, for example, and they will be amazed to see what enormous amounts of money are expended annually by these bodies on educational experiments. With this preliminary explanation, I proceed to make my suggestions.

I have strongly deprecated compulsory education, but where compulsion fails, moral suasion often succeeds. What are our city authorities doing to urge the masses to educate their children? We have street overseers and water overseers and drainage overseers, but who has ever given thought to the question of having educational overseers, specially for the parts of the city inhabited by the Working Classes? To my mind there is real need for such, and ample and highly useful work for them to do. Their duties will be somewhat of this character.

(a) To systematically visit poor homes in their several divisions and to urge on parents and guardians the desirability of sending the children to school.

(b) To keep a careful register of the educational statistics of their divisions and to report from time to time on progress with regard to the attendance of the children at school and other points relating to the spread of Primary Education.

(c) To help in the preparation and distribution of such literature as the authorities may consider it desirable to publish with a view to the promotion and extension of education. The use of this method as an agency in developing their educational work has never been tried by the Municipality to my knowledge. I strongly think it will prove a valuable auxiliary, and its legitimacy cannot be questioned. If it is right and good to publish and widely circulate literature about health, sanitation, inoculation, etc., why not about Education as well?

(d) To help to supervise gardens and recreation grounds attached to schools and to superintend the children's play and recreation there. (I have showed the desirability of providing healthy places of resort in different parts of the city for the children of the neighbourhood.)

(e) To organise and conduct Sunday Schools for the Moral Instruction of children on lines approved by the educational officers of the Municipality. The Moral Education of the children of Working Classes of the community is a pressing social problem and, as I shall show in my next letter, its solution will be furthered by the employment of workers like those here recommended.

(f) To investigate and certify suitable cases for admission to the Experimental Schools to be described below.

Here is, certainly, sufficiency of work for these men. It is not necessary for me to go into the question of means; for when we are seriously considering the question of development, it is assumed that we have at our disposal the means required for desirable improvements, and the expense under the above mentioned head need not be at all prohibitive. The experiment may be begun with a dozen overseers with salaries from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month.

2. As I have said in my first letter I am not opposed to free education, provided that it is offered under conditions which promise to really advance the education of the people and which will not put an unnecessary or excessive strain on the resources of the State. Now I think it is possible and desirable to try an experiment in free education which will conform to the conditions I have named above. I wish to put forth the following suggestion as the result of much careful thinking on this subject. Let us establish six, or eight, large schools (which we shall here call Experimental Schools) in central localities, half of them for boys and half for girls. The schools should have the following special features.

(a) They should be free schools and open only to children of parents or guardians whose income shall be certified by the overseers above described (or by some other competent authority) not to exceed a certain fixed amount—let us say, for example, Rs. 20 a month for a parent or guardian having a family of three, and Rs. 25 for one having a large family to support.

(b) The schools should have the best surroundings, accommodation and conveniences that the Municipality can provide, so as to be models of what Primary Schools should be in these respects. This conception may seem to contradict the very sound principle enunciated by our late Governor in his recent address on "Bombay" before the Society of Arts in London, viz., that the child should be trained to the station he is to fill in life; but in reality it does not. That principle has its chief application as regards the method and quality of the education to be given. It has only a secondary and strictly limited application to school buildings and equipments. Luxury and ostentation are undoubtedly to be avoided in school buildings intended for the education of the poor; but it has to be borne in mind that the school building is something more than a place in which to impart education. Its function is also to train the imagination and taste of the child and to instil into his mind at an early period the love of beauty and proportion, also the appreciation of comfort which helps so much to raise the standard of living. Besides this educational aspect there is also a philanthropic aspect to the matter, which refers to the duty and privilege of making child-life as happy as possible especially the life of the child of poverty whose youth and age are in most cases doomed to a lot of hardship and want. There is no fear whatever of a child of poor parents being demoralized by being educated in a large and well appointed school building. I have never yet known a poor child that showed dissatisfaction with his humble home because there was so much more comfort to be had in his school. One has only to see the magnificent school buildings provided by the County Council in London and the Municipal Councils of other large towns in England, to understand modern educational ideas in the matter of school building and school accommodation.

(c). These schools should have a fully sufficient number (according to modern ideas) of the most highly qualified teachers that the Municipality can provide.

(d). A special and approved course of instruction should be given in these schools with a view to suit the circumstances and meet the needs of the Working Classes.

(e) These schools should serve two sets of students, one set in the morning and another in the evening. When I come to examine the methods of instruction pursued by us at present, I shall show that three hours teaching daily is amply sufficient to meet the needs of the children of the Working Classes, and that more is positive waste. These schools, then, should provide three hours teaching in the morning (say from 7 to 10 a.m.) to one set of scholars and three hours teaching in the evening (say from 4 to 7 p. m.) to another set of scholars. This will result in a great economy of money and teaching resources, as each school and its staff will then do double service without the least inconvenience to anybody. The evening classes in some of these schools should be what are called Continuation or Extension Classes in England which provide Elementary Technical Education to Youths of fourteen and above. I have set forth the special features of these schools in so much detail in order to attract attention to the special advantages that may be expected from them. They will enable us to give a trial to free education under guarantees that will minimize the danger of its abuse; they will enable us to try an experiment on a modest scale in providing an education that will be more suitable to the requirements of the Working Classes than is the education given at present which is intended to be of general applicability; they will show us what results can be produced by a sufficiency of well qualified teachers and they will serve as models of what Primary School buildings should be and will suggest to managers of private schools what improvements are desirable when they have opportunities of extending the accommodation at their disposal.

My last suggestion refers to the provision for the Medical Inspection of our Municipal and Aided Schools. Educational opinion in England and in all advanced European countries now fully recognises the necessity for the regular inspection by qualified medical men of the sanitary condition of schools and of certain broad features of the scholars' health. At a conference, last month, of the National Union of Teachers in England, Dr. Keith, Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council, in the course of a paper on this subject, in answering the question "What inspection is to be done," said that every child should have its vision periodically tested; it should have its condition as regarded the naso-pharyax estimated and also its physical condition as regarded anæmia, general nutrition and the general condition of the glandular system. Opinions may vary as to the precise details to be ascertained; but the necessity for such inspection is undoubted. I am sure that a step fraught with much benefit to Education will be taken if our District Health Officers are required to undertake an annual inspection of the schools in their several districts, with the view of reporting on some of the matters above referred to. Considering the unanimity of expert opinion as to the necessity for such inspection, its due provision may be confidently recommended to our Municipal Authority.

To complete this survey of Primary Education in Bombay there yet remains to consider only one question—which is, however, of the very first importance—and that is the question of the quality of the instruction at present given in Primary Schools and the suitability of the methods followed. The consideration of this will be the subject matter of the closing letter of this series.—Yours, &c.

N. G. WELINKAR.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In their recent correspondence re Free and Compulsory Primary Education, Messrs. Bala and Welinkar obviously mix up the two vital questions—(1) The necessity of a free education of the masses in relation to their social conditions and environments with or without coercion which it is more the duty of the State and the public civic bodies to consider purely from national and administrative points of view; and (2) the reforms needed in the existing character and conduct of primary education so as to adapt it to the present needs of the people which it is more the duty of the scientifically expert and not mere empiric educationists to settle. These correspondents also openly contradict themselves when in the first place they assert that people in Bombay (how many and of which communities?—some 12,000 Parsis, Europeans, Khojas, and advanced Hindus, barring all the free-students whether in free or paying schools and belonging to lower and backward classes) are "quite able and willing to pay for the education of their children" even up to the secondary school fee of Rs. 3 (perhaps only in a particular unaided Parsi or European school), and accordingly "the spread of education will not be promoted to any appreciable extent by offering free education to such people and thereby dislocating the existing educational machinery"; and when in the second place they distinctly aver that no less than "two-thirds of the population of the school-going age" (72,000) receive no instruction at all.

Now, Sir, is not this statistical evidence of theirs quite enough to point out that almost all low and backward classes of the first city in the East require a uniformly free education with some mild yoke of compulsion? Is it not a disgrace to such a city so much advanced in the culture, arts, and industries of the West and proud of her pioneering the Local Self-Government in the whole East, to keep so many as two-thirds of her children in utter darkness of their mind? Will some small nominal increase in the present percentage of free-studentships as proposed by those correspondents serve all the educational needs of these helpless and dumb classes? Are not the State and the Municipalities bound to educate all their poor children uniformly in the necessary rudiments of knowledge to enable them to move on smoothly in their humblest walks of life? Does not such a great apathy, nay aversion, of the low and backward classes, as mill-hands and coolies, reveal that there are more potent reasons underlying its surface, viz., that it is the free primary "technical" as well as "religious education" which they really want from bread-and-butter point of view as in the days of yore for their own children?

No doubt the present system of the education of the masses in Bombay, as in the whole of India, is a delusion and sham, and, considered from the national and administrative as well as culture and bread-and-butter points of view, requires a radical change in its aim, character, method, as well as its wide and universal extension to suit the wants of each centre of different agricultural pursuits, industries, arts, and manufactures. Is not India one of the most conservative and bigoted countries in the world? What Reform has it made of its own accord and reasoning without any direct or indirect coercion? Which is more dangerous to the State and the Society—to keep 90 per cent. of its people in utter ignorance of their duties in this life, or to compel them imperceptibly as well as perceptibly to go through the necessary course of education for their own good as well as of the whole humanity? To preserve the balance no State can now move on without free and coercive education.

The problems of free and compulsory education of the masses like those of female education and co-education of the sexes have sprung up only within the last 100 years even in Europe and America as the Educational History teaches us. Have not the most civilized countries like England, Germany, United States, and our neighbour Japan met with more or less opposition in such a matter from their own people? Looking to the exigencies of the time in relation to other states and countries, our State and Municipal bodies are bound to promote the well being of such low strata of our society. They ought to find money and make law to cope with such a vast scheme. If their present financial conditions cannot persuit them to carry it out, they should take recourse to a direct and distinct educational cess proportionate to the circumstances and needs of each individual district for the sole purpose of its education.

Free and compulsory education has now been an established fact both theoretically and practically by way of experiment as shown in almost all countries where it has been introduced in the teeth of all opposition from the people it has affected. For the harmonious growth of their different societies our Government and Municipalities must now open the doors of a free and suitable education with less or more of coercion as the circumstances actually demand. Without some degree of coercion, the masses will never produce any visible and tangible effect.

Soc. Tr. Col., June 2.

D. H. V.

THE "PROSERPINE" AT JASK.

Interesting Account.

A graphic account of the recent encounter in the Persian Gulf between the third-class protected cruiser "Proserpine," of the East Indies squadron, (Commander Herbert W. James), and a party of gun-runners with arms and ammunition apparently intended for the Afghans, is given in a letter written from Jask, Gulf of Oman, on the 21st April by Staff-Paymaster Richard Phillips, of the "Proserpine," to his father, an officer residing at South Sea, which is reproduced in the mail papers. "We got back to Jask from Bushire on the 14th," writes Mr. Phillips, "and cruised along the coast nightly without any success until the 18th, when at 10 a.m. we captured a large "dhow," absolutely full of arms and about five miles from the coast making for a small spot called Bunji, about forty miles to the westward of Jask. There was no wind, so the "dhow's" case was hopeless. As we drew near the crew, seven all told, abandoned the "dhow" in their small boat and tried to make off. I suppose they were afraid of being fired on. However they were secured, and the "dhow" taken in to Jask. There were rifles and ammunition, all open and ready to hand, on each side of the "dhow," so if they had been boarded by a single boat, and no ship to back it up, they would no doubt have made a fight for it. On unloading the "dhow" about 1,650 rifles, 50 pistols, and a very large quantity (probably getting on for a million rounds) of ammunition of various sorts were found. This is the first capture of arms for many years I believe, and the first really important capture which has ever been made on this coast."

"The Afghans have suffered a loss of many thousands of pounds over this affair as a rifle by the time it gets to their country, is worth probably five or six times as much as it would be in France where most of them come from. On the 19th we met the flagship at Jask she being on her way to Bushire. Lately the Afghans have threatened that if any of their arms were captured by the English ships they would attack and wipe out the English reservation at Jask. Owing to this the "Hyacinth" remained at Jask during the night of the 19th with guns and searchlight trained on the neck of land across which any enemy would have to come to attack Jask and landed Marines and Maxims, etc. As more "dhows" were expected at Bunji with arms we were sent on the same night (Easter Sunday) to try and pick them up. Yesterday the 20th at 7 a. m. two "dhows" were seen off Bunji, close into the shore and our steamboat, one cutter and a whaler were sent in, with the First Lieutenant in charge to examine them. It is very shoal water there and the steamboat had to anchor a good long way from the shore. The cutter and the whaler went on until the cutter grounded and then the whaler.

BLUE JACKETS FIRED ON.

On the whalers grounding First Lieutenant Baillie-Hamilton and the native interpreter and three or four hands got out and began to wade ashore. Suddenly a shot was fired at them from the beach, then another, and then a perfect hail of bullets was falling all round them. They could not see the enemy, who were sheltered by sandhills and palm trees, and the firing was coming from about a front of half a mile. Mr. Baillie-Hamilton at once gave the order 'Back to the boats.' As they were wading back, one man, an A. B. was hit and fell but was dragged along in the water by another man to the whaler. The whaler was then towed by the men walking in the water until well afloat and somewhere near the cutter, of course keeping the boat between them and the fire as much as possible. Long before this, as soon as the firing began, the cutter and steam cutter had been returning the enemy's fire, but the Maxim in the cutter jammed after only 25 rounds had been fired and was useless. Before this large parties of Afghans had been seen from the ship, which was about a mile and a quarter from the shore, and the boats' recall had been hoisted. The boats could not see the Afghans, as they (the boats) were so low down in comparison with the ship. As soon as the firing began on shore we opened a heavy fire on the beach from where puffs of smoke could be seen coming. This was about 7-30 a.m., and for about a quarter of an hour there was a perfect pandemonium. Our shells could be seen bursting on the beach and amongst the palm trees, and the firing was good. The coxswain of whaler were pulling away after getting into the boat, and collapsed into the bottom of the boat. A bullet grazed Mr. Baillie-Hamilton's arm, bruising it and making a dark line on his white tunic. Several of the men had narrow escapes, and if the Afghans were good shots, or understood the sighting of their rifles, I don't think many of them could possibly have come out of it. I was watching all this from the poop, and things looked pretty bad. Nothing of this sort had happened for a long time, and, though always possible, was utterly unexpected. I thought we were well out of range on board, or I should have taken some pains to take cover, but we found after that the ship had been hit and a long metal bar belonging to the sounding machine damaged, the bar being bent nearly double. The Afghan's fire slackened a good deal when our shell began to fall amongst them, but they continued to fire on the boats until they were out of probable range."

BADLY HIT.

"The two wounded men were very badly hit. The coxswain of the whaler died about an hour after getting on board and suffered great agony. The wound was down from the right shoulder, through the lungs, and probably into the stomach, and the bullet was probably a big 45. The other man is still alive, but his case is practically hopeless. He was shot in the lower part of the back when he was in the water retreating to the whaler, and the bullet came out in front, passing through the stomach. It is an extraordinary thing that there were no other slight casualties of any sort. We returned to Jask immediately after this. The "dhows," by the way, were only fishing "dhows," and either the Afghans wished to revenge themselves for our large capture of arms or they had got a large quantity on the beach and thought we had come to take them. The revenge theory is the more probable. We buried poor King, the coxswain, at Jask last evening, and the Commodore attended the funeral. Now all our Marines are landed here to join those from the flag-ship, and we shall remain here, I expect, at the present until things have quieted down a bit and we hear that the Aghans have left the country. The "Hyacinth" left for Muscat and Bushire yesterday after the funeral, leaving her Marines, about fifty and a Maxim on shore. There are fifty sepoys in Jask also, and the Major of the flagship has taken command of the garrison. Last night we kept our searchlight directed on the neck of land, but nothing happened. There is little doubt if Jask were unprotected they would attack it but now, knowing we are here, and after the peppering they must have got yesterday, I think they will hardly attempt it. It is nearly the end of the arms-running season now and after what has happened I should imagine they would get back to their own country as fast as possible. However, you never know, and they are not to be trusted.

ACCORDING to the "Manchester Guardian," an English firm is placing on the Indian market an improved warping machine, as an accompaniment to the latest type of cottage loom. The makers claim that it is remarkably cheap, simple and compact.

LONDON'S HOSPITALITY.

A Word to the Authorities.

FOREIGNERS' visits, as we have realised from that lately paid by M. Clemenceau, forge bonds between nations stronger than those of treaties or commerce. Thousands of foreigners and Colonials will this summer visit London. There is an International Peace Congress, an International Free Trade Congress, there is the Franco-British Exhibition, and there is the Pan-Anglican meeting. There will be representatives from every country and every Colony, each with an object in his visit, and each, therefore, more open to impression. They will go back with some more or less definite conception of what England is which will deeply affect the opinion and policy of their country towards our country. Visits, to be successful, imply hospitality. What hospitality will London offer? asks "B" in the "Westminster." The personal reception of individuals by individuals is only possible to a limited extent. Active secretaries of various societies make some arrangements, and where entrance is given to English family life the success of the visit is secured. But comparatively few can be so received, and the holiday season which brings visitors to London, also takes many Londoners into the country. London, moreover, has its own character, apart from that of its individual citizens, and London, as a body corporate, may be expected to show its welcome and its interest in its visitors.

What will London do? It will let its visitors make themselves at home it will leave them, without official interference, to go where they like; it will show itself absolutely indifferent to their presence. It will not trouble the strangers, but neither will the strangers disturb its ways. The hotels will advertise their own advantages, and many touts will push their service, for which pay and profit will be expected; but London as London, will give no sign that it expects or cares for the visits of strangers. The galleries and museums, through which might be learnt something of the mind of the nation, will in some cases be given up to the cleaners, because it is the cleaning period. There will be few guide-books and hardly any directions in a foreign language, and hardly anywhere will any attempt be made to give even in English an intelligent account of the place of interest which the crowds have come to visit. The great churches—the Abbey, which for many reasons is regarded as the storehouse of national memories and the centre of national worship—will offer attenuated and meagre service on account of the absence of their choirs. There will be everywhere signs that the hosts are away, and that no provision has been made for guests. The visitors will go away impressed by the size of London, by its wealth, and by its resources, but they will have no memories of courtesy and consideration to help them to a better understanding of the English. They will go home conscious of having had nothing for which they did not pay and of having been on a visit when they were not expected. They will not have learnt our mind or our goodwill.

From all points of view a great opportunity will have been missed. To what purpose is London made more and more magnificent? Why are treasures gathered in galleries if London is not to be a joy of the whole world and generous of itself to strangers? Why do we pray for peace, and spend our millions to secure peace, if we take so little pains to bind to us the guests who come to our shores by showing to them what we are and what we feel towards them?

Nothing very difficult is required. The municipal bodies must be in recess. Great receptions must be impossible, though perhaps not altogether so impossible as they seem; but forethought could do much to give our visitors a sense of welcome.

The authorities, for instance, who control "the places of interest" might arrange for the cleaning and for the holidays of the staff so that the galleries would no longer forbid intrusion. The employment of extra choirs and the use of supplementary officials and workers ought not to be beyond the resources of civilisation, and every place might be made to look its best. They could also arrange that guide-books and notices in various languages should give necessary information; and most important of all, they could appoint qualified lecturers and guides, who at stated times would give visitors not just a bare account of various objects, but an intelligible tale of their place in national history. Talks of this sort would be invaluable, also, to the crowds of English who during the holiday season throng these same places of interest. They feel drawn to London as to the centre of national life; they want to know something more than names and dates, they want to know the relation of the things they see to the things of which they have heard; they want to feel the pulse of the years behind and the years ahead. Because of this want thousands of workmen came last year to the Abbey and this year to Westminster Palace to hear Professor Masterman as he talked of the history to which these places bore witness. Because of this want thousands of the footballers visited the sights of London and spent an hour of their short time in looking at the monuments of the great dead.

If, therefore, the authorities would arrange that lecturers with the art of revealing the spirit of things and places should give lectures at stated periods, they would help English as well as foreigners to a better understanding of the life of the nation. Great pains are often taken by means of missioners—Extension lectures and books to spread knowledge—and advantage might surely be taken of the movement of peoples at the holiday season to give such knowledge. London is never so full as at the holiday season, and never have people so much time to listen.

The object, however, of this paper is to press upon the authorities the duty of making London offer a show of welcome, to visitors and giving them a sense of being expected. Everything should, therefore, be made to look its best. The Abbey and St. Paul's should be offering their best services with choirs and preachers; guides speaking foreign languages should everywhere be at hand; books in other than the English language should be on sale; and qualified lecturers should be ready to give an account of the various places from the standpoint of the visitors' needs. A further sign of hospitality which would be very impressive would be the remission of fees to visitors who showed by their tickets that they were members of Congresses or educational societies. The Italians are liberal in such ways, and many English who have travelled with parties in Italy remember the pleasure they felt when picture gallaries and other public places opened their doors to them as favoured visitors. There is something in an official welcome which is very gratifying, and provokes in return feelings of goodwill to the nation which offers such welcome. Expenditure would more than repay itself if our visitors returned feeling more goodwill not only to individual Englishmen but to England.

London it may be urged, is the centre of government and of business. It is not a pleasure city, and it lays itself out to derive no profit from visitors. London, however, in late years has increased its attractions, and every one is realising that it is good business to strengthen social bonds. Societies and municipal bodies now find it worth their time and money to interchange visits. This year thousands and tens of thousands will come of their own motion, and a comparatively small effort would give them a sense of welcome. At any rate, the indifference to their presence which is shown when a popular gallery is found to be partly closed and the Abbey service shorn of its music need not continue. London's hospitality would at once become impressive if only some of these signs of indifference were removed.

"THE BITTER CRY OF THE UNACTED."

A Fast Closed Gate.

In every profession there are hard knocks to be endured and hard work to be gone through before success is attained, writes Lady Violet Greville in the "Daily Mail," but the labour and disappointments which attended the career of the young dramatic author are the most hopeless and heartbreaking of any.

The usual stereotyped complaint of managers that there are no good plays to be had, is being falsified daily; if they prefer, as they do, weak melodrama, and bad French adaptations, it is because they choose, not because they must. Numbers of clever men and women are daily writing plays, while most of the leading novelists have essayed their hand at the art.

The cruellest part of the whole business is that there is no established standard of art; no means of perfecting one's talents, no business arrangements for bringing forward the unknown author. The stage societies who claim to do this form only a small clique, with unpractical aims and objects. In other professions certain channels exist, certain rules and openings, certain methods for climbing to the top, where there is always plenty of room; but not here.

Until a short time ago, no West End manager would look at a one-act play, the best and easiest outlet for the young author. A curtain-raiser is never staged expensively, it contains few characters, and is usually played by junior members of the company. But the managers sternly refused to consider the trifle, and fell back on old stock pieces for which they had nothing to pay, or else engaged an entertainer for the first half hour of the evening, or, better still, only began the performance with the principal piece at a later hour. That poor little outlet was, therefore, irrevocably closed to the aspirant.

With regard to longer pieces, the difficulties are greater still. It is even more impossible for an unknown writer of plays to obtain an audience of a manager than for a Suffragette to force her way into the Prime Minister's sacred home; more arduous to find out the wishes and plans of the powerful little being that sits behind the curtain than to trace the path of the wind across the great waters. After weary waiting about at stage doors, and repeated rebuffs from doorkeepers, there remains no scope for the anxious author but to trust his precious manuscript, carefully typed and registered (all out-of-pocket expenses) to the tender mercies of the post, and to pray that after many days it may be returned to him with a cheering word.

Alas, those many days! The starving author shivering in his garret is no myth; no picture of a wild fantasy. An author, so long as is unknown, cannot live unless he was other means or a profession. In the latter case, he must snatch from the hours of the night, when already wearied with his day's work, the time to write the masterpieces that are to make him famous.

AUTHORS' DREAMS AND THE REALITY.

The story of the wanderings of these manuscripts, for which the best fate one can desire is that they may return eventually like the dove of the ark, would make interesting reading, full of dramatic surprises and incident. Other property has its rights dramatic work has none. It is too often either cribbed, altered, or lost. In most theatres it would almost appear as if it were the office boy who reads the plays sent in, so little care is taken of them. No ordinary business habits appear to prevail in the theatre, where it is the fashion not to answer letters—to mislay them, or to thrust them away into dusty drawers. While the hapless author dreams of the admiration and amusement his precious pages are arousing in the breast of the great dispenser of all joys and happiness, these pages are probably adorning the waste paper basket or wrapping up the stage-carpenter's dinner.

As a manager cannot exist without plays, one would think he might treat the author with reasonable politeness and consideration, as the possible instrument of his own fortunes. On the contrary, he metaphorically kicks and cuffs him as though he were a criminal. The task of obtaining the return of a manuscript resembles the labours of Hercules, the difficulties are incredible. When an answer is at last vouchsafed, the excuses are often as absurd as they are far-fetched. Should the author send a comedy to a house where light fare has hitherto been the rule, he is informed that strong pieces are to be given for the future; should he, on the contrary, forward a serious problem play, the answar is that bright trifles are preferred by the public. The public, poor ass! is supposed by the managers to be curiously changeable, critical, and captious; the real fact being that whenever a positively good play appears the public flock to see it. The young author is always working in the dark. He tries his hand at every kind of article, but the particular article he turns out is never the one wanted, and no one will tell him what is wanted.

The reasons for refusal are often quaint. A friend of mine, a well-known author, who has had plays performed, complains bitterly of his experiences, and especially of the silence and carelessness of managers. One play of his was kept five years, and then only the prologue was returned to him, the rest of the manuscript having apparently vanished. In another instance the manager never returned his play or answered his letter, and, for aught he knows, the manuscript may still be lying at the bottom of a bureau or decorating the cheesemonger's shop. A leading actress who had asked him to let her read his play, kept it over a year, and then, being fairly tackled by him, asserted that she had sent it back months before, but could not remember when or where it had been posted—that copy also was irretrievably lost. One manager declined his play because it dealt with a mother-in-law, and as his mother-in-law lived with him, he could not play it for fear of hurting her feelings.

There are besides, the bogus managements, to which young authors fly in their desperation; the men who take a good West End theatre, invite plays to be sent to them, advertise and talk grandly of their intentions. After a fortnight the play they produce (usually the very worst of its kind), with the money of the author's friends, is withdrawn, the company dispersed, the other plays gone for ever in the track of the absconding impresario. Perhaps the author's work is boiled down into a music-hall sketch by some ruthless hand, or produced in America; anyhow, he never sees it again.

After a few years of such experience, can we wonder that the dramatic author hides his diminished head, goes into trade and business, or becomes a wiser, a sadder, and more cynical man? Managers rarely discover geneons—that is not their affair; but they are ready enough to hunt down the author who by some lucky fluke has arrived. And for one who thus arrives, how many, with intelligence, energy, and imagination could, in more favourable circumstances, have made fame and fortune for themselves and others?

The fact that dramatic writing is a difficult art ought to induce people rather to assist than to obstruct the path of the tyro. It is the only profession in the world in which every man's hand is against you, where talent avails nothing, and luck or money is the only key to unlock the golden gate of success. Nowhere is monopoly more rampant, interest more necessary and youth and sincerity more persistently spurned. Dramatic writing is not only unproductive as a rule but also degrading to a man's sense of independence, and personal dignity.

There would be fewer failures and fewer disappointments to the public were manuscripts no longer left to the haphazard, careless indifference of managers; but if a competent adviser, a disinterested person, a man of the world with intellect, were employed and paid to read and return them, properly directed and registered, and if more chances were given young authors to try their wings, and spread them in the favour of the public.

THE FUTURE OF HALF-PAY COLONELS.

Among the legacies of trouble bequeathed to Mr. Haldane by his predecessors writes the military correspondent of the "Westminster" is the question of how to reconcile the interests of the public service with equitable treatment of the many competent officers who in existing conditions are unavoidably "unemployed." In consequence of the recommendations of the Esher Committee there are no longer colonels in command of Regimental Districts. A colonel with the rank of Brigadier-General now commands each "group" of Regimental Districts, while another, who is also to command a Territorial Brigade, is in "charge of records" for each "group." Roughly speaking, it may be said that the number of colonels now employed in connexion with the Infantry Depots is two-thirds less than formerly. The Territorial Force requires the services of a few but the general effect of recent changes has been to increase very much the difficulty of escaping compulsory retirement in consequence of "unemployment" and the age-limit.

The case of a half-pay colonel of perhaps thirty years' service, and responsible for the education of children, is a distressingly difficult one. The rate of half-pay is £300 a year, while the rate of pension immediately obtainable by retirement is £420 a year. Thus, by retirement, the unemployed colonel can gain an addition of £120 a year to his income and the temptation is often hard to resist. Yet many endure year after year, anxiously awaiting the promotion or employment which comes not. At last the age of fifty-seven is reached, and the retirement on £500 a year becomes obligatory.

There are, of course, colonels and colonels; some are manifestly well fitted for employment in the rank they hold, and also for promotion to that of general officer, while some are not so. For those who are unfit nothing is required to be done beyond telling them plainly without delay that they need expect neither employment nor advancement. Such officers would then be set free to retire at once on their pensions and until they had attained the age of fifty-seven would still be liable to recall for service in case of need. Justice would seem to demand that those who are not considered eligible for promotion should be informed accordingly without any loss of time. Hard, however, as the case of the rejected may appear, the hardship involved upon competent officers who have been led to expect further appointments is far greater; and in too many cases it becomes insupportable. The present writer has in his mind a Staff College graduate who has filled with credit several important posts on the staff in both war and peace; who also proved himself an exceedingly competent battalion commander; and yet has for so long been left on half-pay, hoping against hope, that at last he has despairingly made up his mind to retire unless an appointment is bestowed upon him before the expiration of the present year. There are many similar cases, and owing to the present paucity of available appointments the Army Council is powerless to provide a remedy.

Why do colonels who are at liberty to retire on pensions of £420 a year prefer to remain on half-pay? The obvious answer is that they deliberately

SACRIFICE INCOME

because they are keen soldiers, and do not wish to terminate their military careers so long as a shadow of hope remains that they may be permitted to pursue them further. But only those officers who possess considerable private incomes can afford to sacrifice £120 a year in pursuit of what is only too likely to prove a chimera; and thus it is that the State annually loses the services of many good officers.

Until comparatively recently the half-pay of a colonel was only £200 a year; but in view of the fact that appointments are few and the unemployed list is large, and addition of £100 a year was made in order to mitigate the hardship. It is probable that the Treasury would decline to allow any further increase of half-pay, and the question, therefore, arises whether it would be possible to provide employment for a larger number without excessive cost. There are many colonels who would much rather work hard for £420 a year than remain idle on £300. The cost to the State would be limited to the payment of an extra £120 a year to the number of additional colonels for whom useful employment could be found, while the advantage gained would be considerable. For the pay of a subaltern the country would obtain the services of an experienced colonel, a gain of no little importance in itself; while the officers themselves, instead of growing rusty as well as disheartened on half-pay would be retained in harness. Why not, then, allow colonels who are considered fit for employment and promotion to accept temporary employment at a rate of pay equivalent to the pension which they can claim if they choose to retire?

The principal obstacle to the proposal that has just been made is the lack of suitable appointments, due to the abolition of the Regimental District Commands; and it seems worth while to consider whether these might not advantageously be revived, in the person of a "Colonel-Commandant" of each Territorial regiment, who would be executively at the head of all its battalions—Line, Special, Reserve, and Territorial. The colonel would do all the office work at the depot, as in the old days, thus leaving the major free to devote the whole of his time to the training of the recruits. The removal of the "Records" to the group offices has not sensibly reduced the orderly-room work at the depots, but the consequent reduction of the clerical establishment has resulted in greatly increasing the difficulties of the depot commander, who cannot possibly discharge his administrative duties without neglecting his work out of doors. It is not easy for a man to do his best in the performance of duties which it is obviously impossible for him to carry on thoroughly nor is it fair to blame him for failure in such conditions. If the major of a depot had

OXFORD AND THE NATION.

The Next Step

Last year, on July 24, the Bishop of Birmingham asked in the House of Lords whether the Government were prepared to appoint a Royal Commission "to inquire into the endowment, government, administration, and teaching of the older Universities and their colleges, in order to secure the best use of their resources for the benefit of all classes of the community." Lord Crewe replied that the Government desired to know what "the most thoughtful and competent opinion at the Universities demanded," and "whether there does exist at the Universities anything like a dead weight of obstruction which could only removed by a statue.

Since then nine months and two Oxford terms have passed, and nothing has been either done, or even authoritatively suggested, by the University itself in the way of serious reform.

It is therefore clear that if Lord Crewe rightly indicated the policy of the Government—and the new Premier, with his Balliol record behind him, is not likely to be less interested in Oxford reform than his predecessor—a Royal Commission should now be appointed.

It is not necessary writes a correspondent, to blame the University for not reforming itself. No machinery exists in the constitution of Oxford suitable for such a purpose; neither the Hebdomadal Council, nor Congregation, nor Convocation have the staff of the wide representation of interests or the combination of initiative and reponsibility which would be necessary for such a task. Individual members of the University can talk and think—Lord Curzon and the Vice-Chancellor, for instance, have both, it is said, been talking and thinking—but individuals are naturally shy of appearing to claim an authority which they do not possess.

And the objection to a policy of "reform from within" goes deeper than this. The complaint against those persons who, either as members of colleges or as members of the various University bodies, constitute "Oxford" at this moment is that, as trustees for large sums of money and a valuable educational organisation, they have not fully or wisely carried out the duties of their trust. Members of a body so accused can hardly work out a scheme for their own reform. It is impossible that they should take an outside and impartial view of their position. They are bound to feel themselves on their defence. None of them can propose any large or sweeping change without feeling not only that he is blaming himself, but also—what is even more disagreeable to a member of a close and sensitive corporation—that he is being guilty of disloyalty to his colleagues. Nor is he even quite sure what the accusation against him is. In the absense of a commission, no charge can be made except on the authority of individuals outside the University, who are just as likely as individuals within the University, to seem irresponsible busybodies.

But, nevertheless, if a Commission is to be appointed, those who ask for it must obviously make out a prima facie case, and in that respect the reformers, both inside and outside the University, seem to be fairly well agreed. There is

NOTHING NEW,

and nothing particularly discreditable to the University, in the case that is made out against it Any body of trustees whose constitution does not allow full representation of all the interests affected by the objects of the trust will always tend to act, not in the interests of these objects, but in the interests of themselves. They will do so, not out of any wicked or deep-laid scheme, but because in each discussion which takes place a compact majority will always be found to be convinced by those arguments which lead towards a comfortable life. For instance, any body of men—whether the officers of a regiment or ship, the staff of a Government office, or the directors of a railway company—will always prefer that those who are associated with them should belong to the same class as themselves and should be pleasant to get on with. This tendency has apparently been the cause of many of those matters in the conduct of the University of which reformers unanimously complain. Admission to the University is both too easy and too difficult, and its ease and difficulty alike give preference to the "gentleman." Greek, for instance, is now studied by few except the members of the former English governing class, and no one is allowed to enter on an Oxford degree course without some knowledge of Greek. But a real knowledge of Greek would exclude a number of very pleasant and gentlemanly young fellows, and therefore the standard demanded is low. Again, even in the low standard demanded, there is the same discrimination. It was proposed the other day in Congregation that the Greek entrance examination should require the standard which an intelligent young man, who had not specialised in Greek, would easily reach in a few months' study, and that all minutiae of grammar should be omitted. This proposal was rejected, and the Warden of Wadham, who spoke for the majority, stated that the proposed statute "would certainly exclude from the University a large number of persons (dolts, it might be) who would be advantaged by coming there," and whom, it seems, it would be pleasant to have there. His argument apparently was that the athletic and stupid youth who had spent five or six years in reaching the Upper Fifth or Lower Sixth of a public school would know the minutiae of grammar and nothing else, whereas the intelligent young scientist or historian who took up Greek comparatively late would know much else, but would not know the minutiae of grammar. He proposed, therefore, to differentiate in favour of the dolts.

For the same reason scholarships at Oxford are given without any reference to the means of the parents of the students. It is pleasenter to give a scholarship to a boy from Eton or Winchester, who could easily come without it, than to a boy whose home circumstances make the winning of a scholarship his only chance.

A body of trustees who represent rather

INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS

than the general good will also inevitably be conservative in matters of curriculum. Those who are teachers will give a preference to the subjects which they know, against the other subjects, which may be equally, or even more, desirable, which they do not know. This has certainly been the case at Oxford. New subjects have nominally been put into the curriculum, but the colleges have delayed as long as possible in providing teaching in them, have assigned no scholarships for them, and have discouraged their best students from taking them up. From one point of view they can hardly be blamed for doing so, for any attempt on the part of the colleges to keep pace with the new subjects admitted into the University course would swell their teaching staff to enormous proportions. In other words, it has only been by the discouragement of new subjects that the colleges have managed to evade the difficult problem of the efficient organisation of University and college teaching. But here again is a subject which it is foolish to hope can be settled "from within." A body of trustees so constituted that they are likely to prefer their own interests as individuals will certainly oppose the proper organisation of their work—they will prefer King Log to King Stork. Organisation means having to do that which one would rather not do, at a time when one would rather be doing something else, and with an inconvenient degree of concentration.

The teaching arrangements both of the Universities and the colleges are unbusiness-like, and, it must be added, unnecessarily expensive. The tutorial system involves the maintenance of one teacher for every ten or fifteen students who receive individual instruction. At its best it produces admirable results. But there is nothing to ensure that it should, and many things that tend to work in the opposite direction. Much of it is lavished upon passmen, and recalls the proverb about cutting blocks with razors. Postgraduate teaching, which is troublesome and requires new knowledge and thought, is discouraged in favour of the routine preparation of lads for examination; and the task of reforming the examination system from within is enormously difficult in the face of the habits and prejudices and vested interests which have grown up around it.

Good organisation further means the superannuation of any man who, is unfit by age or incapacity, but it is only human nature for a man to refuse to acknowledge that he is

TOO OLD FOR HIS WORK.

There is therefore no system of superannuation, and no financial arrangements which would make it possible.

The finances of both the University and colleges are, indeed, in hopeless confusion; and that fact alone would more than justify the appointment of a Commission. Men do not like to accuse each other of the mismanagement of corporate property, and yet mismanagement is glaringly obvious. Some of the colleges have more money than they can readily spend; while other colleges, and the University itself, are so started that they cannot do their work even with the bare minimum of efficiency. Of late years a few colleges have so far recognised this as to grant casual doles to the University chest; but these doles, depending as they do on the accidental majority at a college meeting, are so uncertain as well as so trifling in amount, as rather to increase than decrease the permanent confusion.

Moreover, every college has its own separate business organisation for the management of its estates and other property. This in itself involves a great deal of waste and overlapping, unavoidable without a radical alteration of system. The same difficulties were surmounted in the case of the Deans and Chapters three-quarters of a century ago by the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A similar body of Academical Commissioners might perform the same service for the University and the colleges. But "amour-propre" would obviously prevent such a suggestion from being carried "from within."

Yet the financial situation at the present moment is exceedingly serious. The millionaires of England have been appealed to in the most solemn way to imitate the Americans by giving to the University, but in face of the unanswered charge that there is plenty of money at Oxford if it were properly distributed not more than a third of what Lord Curzon asked for has as yet been given. There is nothing unprecedented and revolutionary in the demand for a Commission. Every year, the Charity Commissioners in the past, and the Board of Education as their successors, have had to inquire into educational trusts. In every case the reason is the same—the trustees are not fully representative, and have let their interests or their prejudices, directly or insensibly, sway their judgment. And the cure also is always the same—an inquiry, on which public interests are duly represented, and in which the mere fact of publicity shows things in their true proportions, followed by a scheme which prevents the occurrence of like evils in the future. Oxford is larger and more august than the scores of grammar-schools and colleges which have been usefully reconstructed in the past and for that season only reformers asked that the inquiry should be carried out by a Royal Commission rather than by a single official representative of the Board of Education. The fact, however, that the task is large and complicated, and the interests concerned important to the nation, is only an additional reason why the Government should create the necessary machinery of inquiry without further delay.

The War Office has caused inquiries to be made in High Wycombe (the centre of the chair-making industry, where Government contracts are placed) whether the chairs are made throughout on the manufacturers' premises, and, if so, whether the making includes sawing, turning, and other machining of the necessary wood ware. The object of the query is not known.

The Newcastle County justices have granted an application by the police that a club at Westerhope should be removed from the register. It was stated that the club had 204 members (chiefly miners), and on one day alone the takings for drink amounted to £25 9s. 10d., which would give an average of twenty glasses of beer for each member, presuming every one to be present. This was an exceptional day, but the total takings from drink in twenty weeks amounted to £715.

The defence in a trial for theft which was heard at Berlin urged that the accused was of unsound mind, as he was so completely lacking in sensibility that when in prison he amused himself by driving needles into various parts of his own body. Dr. Hoffman, called as an expert, retorted, the "Telegraph" says, that this was but a mild example of malingering, and mentioned a case of one Kabell, who, in order to persuade his gaolers of his insanity, hammered a nail into his own forehead with a chair leg, and then hung one of his garments on it.

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BY THE WAY.

THE BROTHERS WRIGHT.

The two brothers Wright, who are reported to have flown in their aeroplane fifteen miles out to sea at a height of 1,000ft. at Manteo, N. Carolina, are sons of a bishop of the American Episcopal Church, whose diocese is at Dayton, Ohio. They have been experimenting with the heavier-than-air flying machine for several years, and many remarkable achievements have been reported of them, though they have always endeavoured to let the public know as little as possible of their doings. Their machine is similar to the double box-kite aeroplane with which Mr. Farman won the Archdeacon Prize in Paris recently, but the motor they use is said to be wonderfully effective. They discarded a previous motor with which they had taken flights of over half an hour's duration at the rate of forty miles an hour, and claim that with the new motor they can fly 300 miles without stopping.

INTERMEDIATE ART GALLERIES.

In the current number of the "Toynbee Record" Mr. Charles Aitken, the Director of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, advocates the establishment in various parts of London and in the large provincial towns of "intermediate" art galleries and museums for temporary loan exhibitions. He points out that the vast collection of treasures at the Victoria and Albert Museum cannot in its present condition be appreciated to anything like its full extent, and that the existing system of loan collections is a very inadequate step in the right direction. The experience of the Trustees of the Whitechapel Gallery has shown how readily private owners will lend pictures for exhibition, and leads to the expectation that equal generosity will be shown by the owners of other objects of value.

APPLIED ART.

Up till now any efforts made to organise such exhibitions have been directed almost exclusively to pictures; but much more might be done in the region of art applied to use and ornament, which makes a readier appeal to the mass of the people. The essential feature of such exhibitions is that the objects should be explained and brought into relation to the lives and experience of the people who visit the gallery, and here again much help can be obtained from outside. Mr. Aitken estimates that £15,000 would suffice for the building and site of such a gallery in the semi-suburban ring of London or in a large provincial town, and that an annual expenditure of £1,500 would provide for three or four exhibitions a year of, say, six weeks each.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

The question of the identity of Dicken's Old Curiosity Shop has once more been raised owing to the announcement of the sale of the site. "Where," asks "W. J. G.," "was the Old Curiosity Shop? for the author clearly had some tenement in his mind's eye while writing the story. It is on record that he himself stated the shop to be taken from one in Green-street, a small street behind the National Gallery now no longer existing; but this, if he ever did so, must have been a caprice on his part, for it is incredible that a child like Little Nell could have been habitually sent on errands so long a distance as that between Charing Cross and Tower Hill, where Mr. Daniel Quilp's place of business was situated. Both Dickens and Thackeray and especially the latter, loved to disguise or mystify their topography."

NEAR HIGH HOLBORN.

A careful study of Dickens's book leads our correspondent to the conclusion that the Old Curiosity Shop must have been in or near that part of High Holborn running behind New Oxford-street, which, at the date of the story, had not been driven through the rookeries of St. Giles: All its surroundings are in the immediate neighbourhood; Mrs. Nubbles and Kit evidently dwelt in a slum near Red Lion-square, and the latter made the benevolent lawyer's acquaintance when seeking to hold a pony in a street which must have been either Redford-row, John-Street, or Doughty-street—probably the latter. That Dickens was acquainted with this district is shown by its reappearance in "Martin Chuzzlewit" (published some three years later than "Master Humphrey's Clock"), where Mrs. Gamp is domiciled in Kingsgate-street, a shabby little street, then parallel to Southampton-row, but now demolished.

PRINCE BULOW.

Prince Bulow, in holiday mood, has recently been interviewed by a representative of the "Neue Freie Presse," who dined with him at a hotel in Venice. "I had not seen the Chancellor of the Empire for some time," reports Dr. S. Munz. "He has grown thinner, and looks well and energetic His hair is only beginning to turn grey. . . . The Princess's eyes glow with the same deep light which they have in the portraits by Lenbach and Mackart, and hardly a thread of grey shows in her dark hair. Her mother, Donna Laura Minghetti, a venerable white-haired lady, was sitting next to her daughther. Donna Laura once said to me that she was at present living her third life; her first life was her own; her second that of her husband, the Italian Prime Minister Minghetti: and her third that of her daughter, the wife of the German Chancellor."

THE PRESS.

The conversation turning from politics to journalism, Prince Bulow remarked, with a polite bow, to his guest: "Of course the Press is the sixth great Power." "Pardon me, your Highness," the journalist replied, "but we are the ninth great Power." "Let me see," Prince Bulow went on, "There are France, England, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, Japan—and the Press. Right you are, the Press is the ninth of the Powers." Recalling his recent visit to Rome, the Chancellor said that after an absence of six years he found Rome very little changed. "And the Pope," he added, "I have seen him for the first time. He made an excellent impression, and is not only a man of a fine and cultured mind but also of great intelligence. Those who depict him as merely a kind, worthy priest underrate him. Not but that it is a privilege for a man to be a good and worthy priest."

THE ARGUMENT.

Here is a quaint little story from America:—On Saturday night Pat Dougherty announced that he should call upon a sick friend. Accordingly, he gave his money to his wife and departed. Nine o'clock came—twelve, three; still he did not return. At five in the morning the bell sounded.

"Be th'shades av St. Patrick, Moike, you're a soight!" gasped Mr. Dougherty, as she viewed the battered figure of her belated spouse, who with head tightly bandaged, one arm in the sling and right eye done in court plaister, limped painfully into the room. "Phwat happened to yez?"

"Me an' Chris Schultz hod a little argymint down at Flannigan's."

"Argymint, is it? An' th' loikes av yez be afther gittin' licked be wan av thim weasel-faced shpindle-shanked Dutchmin?"

"Whisht, Maggie!" returned Mike, softly. "Niver shpake disreshpictful av th' dead!"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NOVEL REDINGOTE.

Among the brilliantly successful toilettes launched this season, writes a Paris lady correspondent which has been discussed, as chiffons can only be discussed and appreciated in Paris, where dress is both an art and a science, is a novel redingote. All the lines of this frock were entirely new and original, being moulded very closely to the form of the wearer, and requiring a faultless figure to set it off to the best advantage, and in this its creator, Chernit, was more than fortunate in securing such a wearer as the Baronne Henri de Rothschild, who appeared in it at the first steeplechase of the season at Auteuil. The dress was carried out in fine black cloth, with a soft black silk sash and black braid, and had an extremely misleading air of great simplicity, while it created quite a sensation even in that fashionable and ultra-smart racecourse. After the curious custom which seems to pass unchallenged in Paris, the light, elegant figure of the wearer was followed wherever it went by a crowd of eager spectators anxious to lose no detail of the gown, and to record it on the tablets of their memory for future occasions.

NEW METHOD OF BRAIDING.

All the tailors are engaged in the business of fashioning long coats for their clients at the present moment. A summer suit of navy serge, fine in make and impeccable in quality, showed a plated skirt of the tres'euse persuasion and a coat falling to within a foot of the hem. The sides of these coats met in front high on the bust, and from that point the fronts were cut obliquely away, and finished with a three-inch band of braiding in black, which took the form of horizontal lines only, one line of braid beneath the other being introduced all the way down in a severe but highly effective manner, Long sleeves with deep gauntlet cuffs formed an important part of this costume, while the back, which fitted exquisitely, followed every line of the form, and lent, height to a short figure as no other style would likely to do, the coats in question being far less full in the basques than was the case some little time ago.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 23rd May.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd May 08....	2,98,332	5,75,752	4,902	8,78,986
G I P Ry Section	77,531	1,77,930	796	2,56,257
I M R system ..	11,231	16,775	36	27,150
A D C Ry ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,87,200	7,69,057	5,736	11,61,993
Actuals for corresponding week ending 24th May 07....	3,09,535	8,55,449	15,568	11,80,550
G I P R. Section....	68,670	2,37,196	5,943	3,01,809
I M R system....	20,993	10,632	72	31,697
A D C Ry ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baran-Kotah Ry....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,99,198	10,93,271	21,581	15,14,050
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	— 11,203	—2,79,697	— 10,664	—3,01,564
I M R....	+ 8,861	— 42,600	— 5,147	— 43,946
A D C Ry ..	— 9,456	+ 5,143	— 34	— 4,347
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 18th April 1908.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,35,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	337	463	8	910
For previous 20 weeks of half year	30,84,269	58,96,612	78,417	82,58,898
Total for 21 weeks ..	32,54,269	53,31,612	82,417	87,17,698
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,55,508	3,36,766	8,812	4,93,086
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	308	659	18	982
Total to corresponding date do. ..	30,92,855	64,07,516	82,566	96,42,737

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 38,086
Do. to date ..... „ 9,25,039

PALANPUR-DESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May on 17·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	.....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	....	58
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	9,515	8,725	78	18,318
Total for 21 weeks..	10,015	10,225	78	20,318
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	686	346	2	1,034
Per mile of Ry. do.	40	20	....	60
Total to corresponding date do. ..	8,370	8,584	86	16,940

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 34
Do to date..... „ 3,378

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	23,000	.....	30,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	163	.....	213
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	1,35,006	4,31,847	3,013	5,69,666
Total for 21 weeks ..	1,42,006	4,54,847	3,013	5,99,666
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,482	33,000	91	42,863
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	54	249	1	304
Total to corresp date do.	1,31,085	6,91,338	4,279	8,30,300

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 12,863
Do. to date..... „ 230,634

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May on 1,775·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,90,000	2,70,000	7,000	4,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	152	4	263
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	35,26,267	57,91,454	1,32,679	94,50,400
Total for 21 weeks....	37,16,267	60,61,454	1,39,679	99,17,400
Comparison. Total forcorresponding Week of previous year	1,93,506	3,23,025	3,181	5,24,292
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	109	187	2	298
Total to corresp date do.	37,62,372	74,14,711	1,17,302	1,13,54 585

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 59,222
Do. to date..... „ 14,37,186

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,400	3,300	50	6,750
Or per mile of Railway..	25	24	..	49
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	49,713	62,626	1,674	1,13,813
Total for 21 weeks	53,113	65,926	1,724	1,20,763
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	...	...	...	...
Total to corresp date do.	...	...	...	...

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and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietar, THOMAS KEATING, London

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
26, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you
Skin-Tone
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.
A Revelation of what a soap can be.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

INSECTS MAY BITE
but they will not sting or harm, if you use Pond's Extract. This pure Antiseptic is equally invaluable for cuts, corns, bruises, sprains, swellings, discharges, wounds, and all cases of emergency. It has over 60 years' reputation, and is always "safe." Pond's free Book, "First Aid to the Injured," tells you how to use it and safely act in every emergency, if serious pending doctor's arrival. Ask your chemist for Pond's Extract, 1/4, 2/6, and 4/6, and take no other. Send postcard to-day for "First Aid." Then keep both handy. Address
POND'S EXTRACT CO. (Dept.)
66, St. Russell St., London, W.C.
Ponds EXTRACT

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES

FOR THE HAIR
KESHRANJAN OIL
THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB
USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is best.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.
RE 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.
OUR KARNAPOGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phia Rs. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3: Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 4.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L., and M.S.A.S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 18, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

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"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Effectually removes absolutely pure English Oil first make. Full directions.
Insist on Savaresse's

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 15/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	1/2	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 5/8	1 3/8	
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	62 1/4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4		2/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16		1/8
Do. in New York ...	52 5/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 1/2	since 28th May 08	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/2	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/8		1/8

Exchanges on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Easier with moderate business.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 7,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... 18,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·36—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·78	5·74	5·50	5·38
+12	+11	+09	+06

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
5·15	5·08	5·04	5·01	5·01
+08	+08	+03	+07	+07

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... 4,900 „
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent ... 21,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·30+20
Futures—Month of July 10·18+29 } Advanced on bullish Government condition report and to bull support and short-covering.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·67+30

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·06+19
Do do Oct. 9·56+29
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 79·7 per cent.

The area planted and to be planted is estimated at 32,081,000 acres.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... £ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 5/16

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Rs ...	3,650	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundles Sovs ...	97		
Gold Coins ...	4,455	Muscat	Sundry Importers
Rupees	3,202		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3RD JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 13-16d. T.T., 1s. 3 27-32d. on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. The Market has probably been somewhat firmer to-day and before the close 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T., was available in several quarters. Credits were quoted at 1/4 but the supply of bills is extremely limited. We notice that Government are to draw one million pounds this week on the Secretary of State which will help to keep exchange firm for the time being. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s 3 13/16 d. to 27/32
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 27/32 d. to 7/8
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	107 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173

Government Paper :—

There has been very little doing in the Government Paper market to-day. Quotations opened at 98 1/16 for ready and forward delivery and close unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 99 1
1st Settlement ... ... „ 98 1

Bullion :—

The price of Bar silver in London yesterday fell 3-16 to 24 1-4 for ready and 1-8 to 24 5-16 for forward delivery in two months. New York closed 3-8 lower at 52 3-8. Locally the market opened easier at 63 7-16 ex-duty for ready bars but before the close improved to 63 9-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	63	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following is the average condition for the month of May, and the June acreage (with revisions) for the past ten years, as published by the Agricultural Bureau :—

Year.	Average condition. May.	June Acreage.
1908... ...	79·7	32,081,000
1907... ...	70·5	32,060,000
1906... ...	84·6	32,049,000*
1905... ...	77·2	26,999,000†
1904... ...	83·0	31,730,600
1903... ...	74·1	28,907,000
1902... ...	95·1	27,878,000
1901... ...	81·5	27,634,000
1900... ...	82·6	25,421,000
1899... ...	85·7	24,275,000

* Revision only published in June 1907.

† Revision, July 1905.

The Bureau Report has been taken as "bullish," in New York. The average condition does not at present point to a bumper crop, though showing a considerable improvement on the average condition for May last year, which, however, was the lowest for the past 25 years. An increase in the acreage and a better average condition were generally anticipated, and the "bullish" feeling is therefore probably due to neither of these having been realized. So far, there is nothing pointing to a permanent advance, and New Crop fluctuations are only commencing.

The local market is steadier under the influence of the rise in the Home markets, but there is no improvement in the demand and business is slack. There is the usual moderate enquiry by shippers for ready cotton, but contract business in Old or New Crop is almost at a standstill.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	228	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	206/7	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206/1	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	206/1	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193/7	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	187	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185	
Good-Bijapur ...	203	
Good Westerns ...	204	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	258	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	241	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	204/5	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194/5	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·81	5·78	5·54	5·32	5·18
+03	+04	+04	+04	+03

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·11	5·05	5·03	5·03
+03	+01	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a fair business passing at the following rates :

Ready Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September „ 9 1 6 9 2 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm as to prices, but the demand is limited.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 5 0 B. T.
„ „ Etawah ... „ 9 6 0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 8 0
„ „ Cawnpore ... „ 10 7 0

Gingellyseed :—

There is little change in quotations but the demand continues small.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... „ 53 12 0
Yellow Hingnaghat ... ... „ 55 0 0
„ Secunderabad... ... „ 54 12 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 8 0 New Crop nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 6 6 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,405
India	65 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	54 3/4

Mills :—

David	370
Empress	320
Jamsh-dis Mill	168 3/4
Kohinoor	740 July
Manockji Petit	2,095 „

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	305 X. D.
Badham Pile & Co.	136 C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	305
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085
Delhi Flour Mill	152
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	39

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	423 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,255 bales.
Wheat	10,835 cwts.
Linseed	9,970 „
Rapeseed	7,723 „
Gingelyseed	604 „
Poppyseed	6,312 „
Groundnuts	24 „
Castorseed	4,565 „
Rice	2,624 „
Myrabollams	4,868 „
Cottonseed	16,595 „
Mowraseed	859 „
Gram	5,800 „
Jowar	71 „
Maize	37 „

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,405
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	65½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	65 / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor. ...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	475
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India ...	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Millis....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	370
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	508	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	500
Hydershad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 727½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,460
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,095
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2910
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	680
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,175
Sun	250	250	25	270
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	100	100	...	xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	...	13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	136
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,775
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	675	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	305 / 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 390
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	50
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kamp and Co. ...	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co. ...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A. ...	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co. ...	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	4624
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10	p. c. 75 / Nil.	40 / 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co. ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	30 / ... / 100	... / ... / p. c. 20	dis. 1 / dis. 5 / 255
Thackersand Co. ...	100	75	yr. 1½	xd 76
Telephone Company.	25	500	yr. 40	620
Treacher and Co....	500			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 565
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 „	423½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 3rd June :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 17 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 18 0	£0 19 0
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
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MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD ZETLAND.

The Marquis of Zetland, who has recently set out in his yacht, the "Paulina," for a cruise in the Mediterranean, is a noted sportsman, and, in spite of his sixty-three years, still goes in for hunting and shooting with all the ardour of a man half his age. His lordship is also an enthusiastic Freemason, and is a great authority on masonic ritual. He possesses some remarkable jewels in connection with the craft, and has been Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire since 1874. Lord Zetland derives his title from the Shetlands—Zetland being an alternative spelling for the Scottish island group.

VICEROY'S SIXTEEN-SHILLING SUIT.

From 1889 to 1892 Lord Zetland was Viceroy of Ireland, and during a tour he once made in the south of the country he had an amusing experience. While out driving one day the Viceroy and his party were caught in a torrential rainstorm, and the carriages being open ones, Lord Zetland and his suite were drenched to the skin. Arriving at a little village, about ten miles from their destination, his lordship looked around to try and obtain a change of garments; but the only place where he could do so was at a tiny local draper's. Here he purchased a sailor's rough overall suit for sixteen shillings—the only kind he could get—and thus strangely attired, the representative of royalty continued his journey.

VERY FIT.

The Speaker and Mrs. J. W. Lowther are once more entertaining at Westminster, which fact may be taken as an indication that Parliamentary affairs are again in full swing. Unlike previous Speakers, the pallor of whose skins has betrayed the arduous nature of their work with all its anxieties and cares, the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther is a picture of physical fitness, and looks as if he had spent his days in the saddle instead of in the oppressive atmosphere of the House of Commons.

TEN YEARS AHEAD.

There is a story told to the effect that when he was quite a small boy—before, in fact, his father became Speaker—Mr. J. W. Lowther was asked what his great ambition would be when he reached man's estate. "To be the Speaker of the House of Commons," said the lad, without a moment's hesitation. He has attained his ambition, which is more than a great many of us do. He has a marked artistic bent and among a number of sketches of well-known people, such as Gladstone, Peel, and Bradlaugh, which he made when he was practising at the Bar, Mr. Lowther included one of himself. Under it he has written: "Comedian; Died October 18, 1918." Why 1918 we do not know. We can only hope that the jovial judge of Parliamentary etiquette will flourish as Comedian or Speaker—or both—for many years beyond the allotted span.

"FRIEND" VERSUS CANDIDATE.

Another story has been told of Mr. Lowther which cannot possibly be left out in the cold. It is said that he was canvassing for election to Parliament when he met a farmer one day, and adopted sweet, persuasive measures to the usual end. "Vote for you?" exclaimed Hodge, who had secretly cast in his lot with the opposing faction, "Vote for you? I would sooner vote for the devil." "But supposing your friend doesn't stand," said the candidate suavely, "will you give me your vote in that event?"

TICKETS WANTED.

These are harassing times for Viscount Churchill. Wherever he goes he is confronted with piles of applications for admission to the Royal Enclosure during Ascot week. Even at his club he is not safe, for immediately he sets foot within its portals he is sure to be buttonholed by a fellow member, whose own happiness, no less than that of his womenfolk, entirely depends on getting a place in the enclosure; and this is the cry: "I say Churchill—about Ascot—do see that we get a ticket . . ." and so on and so forth.

MISTAKEN FOR WINSTON.

Perhaps the most amusing application for an enclosure ticket ever received by Viscount Churchill was that in which a well-known parvenu, who ought to have known better, started off with congratulations to Lord Churchill on his "literary efforts," and his safe emergence from the dangers which beset him in the South African campaign. The applicant had mistaken Lord Churchill for his distant and persevering relative, Winston. Lord Churchill never enlightened him, nor did he send a ticket.

£25 NOT ENOUGH.

When the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, Dundee's new M.P., was captured by the Boers during the South African war, and incarcerated in the Model School at Pretoria he concluded that his surroundings were not commensurate with his abilities, so he left the Boers his room in place of his company. A reward of £25 was offered for his recapture, dead or alive. Mr. Churchill was so disgusted at the low value which the enemy placed on him that he refused to let them get him again. It was fortunate for them that they didn't, for seven years later their ex-prisoner played a conspicuous part as Under-Secretary for the Colonies in procuring for them self-government.

HIS OPINION OF THE SHERRY.

Mr. Churchill's delightful aplomb was well illustrated when he was travelling up the Nile some time ago. The supply of sherry on board the steamer gave out, and on the vessel's arrival at Fashoda the caterer went to Matthews Bey, one of the officials of the town, explained the circumstances to him, and borrowed a couple of bottles of the wine. Later in the day the Bey paid an official visit to Mr. Churchill on board, and was invited to take a glass of sherry. After they had toasted each other, Mr. Churchill remarked, as he put his glass down, "Not such bad stuff—that." It was impossible to tell from his manner whether he knew whose sherry it was he had been drinking. No doubt Matthews Bey has since reflected long and earnestly on that point without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

HIS ALTER AGO.

Another who possesses the same patronymic as our own Mr. Winston Churchill, and has sometimes been mistaken for him, is the famous American novelist. Both Winston Churchills are keen politicians, both are literary men, more or less, and both have undergone military service. The American is generally called "Colonel" Winston Churchill in his own country, following his appointment on the military staff of the Governor of New Hampshire, and the Englishman in known as "Lieutenant" Winston Churchill. It is said that the American's novels enjoyed a large sale when they were first issued in England mainly because people imagined that they were written by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill; but the latter's books bear the imprint, "Winston Spencer Churchill," and the former's are headed simply "Winston Churchill."

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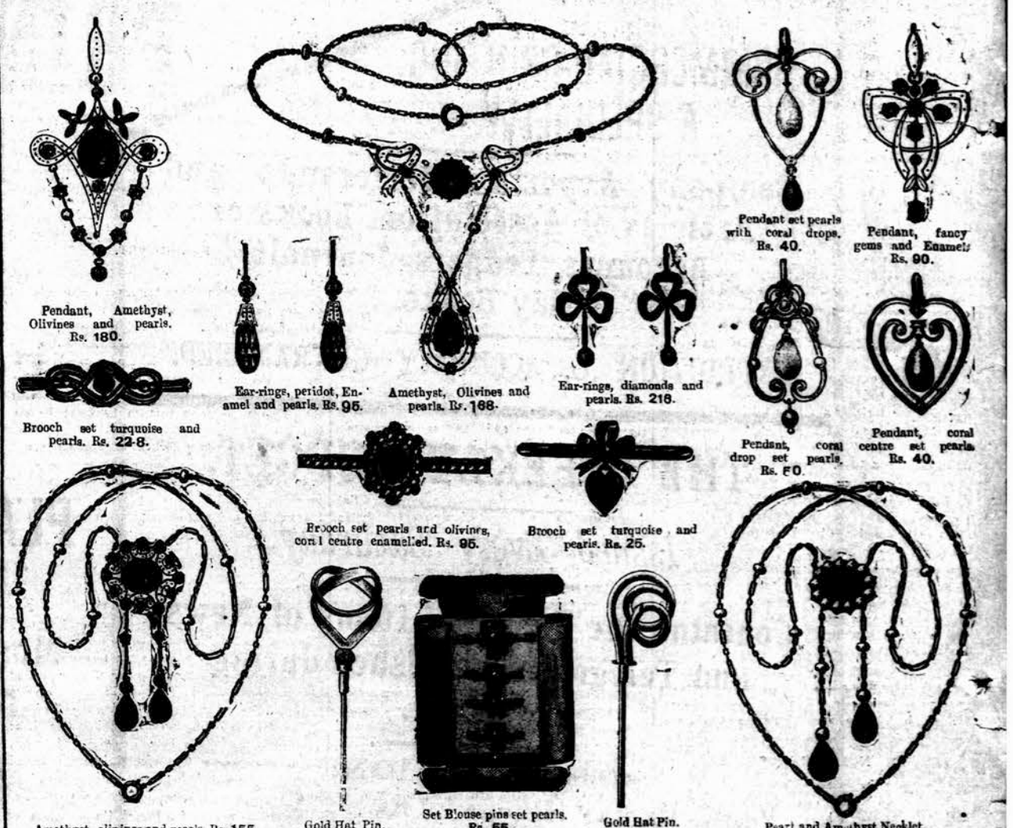
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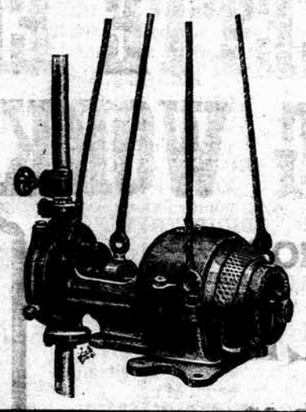

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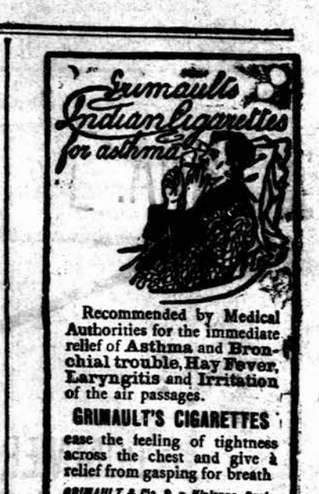

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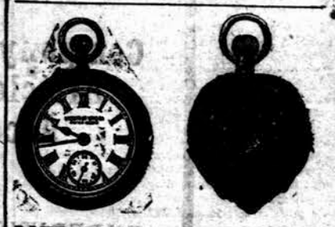

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